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THE LIFE OF HENRY CHICHELE,

Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,

Who lived in the Times of

HENRY the V. and VI.

Kings of England.

Written in Latin by ARTH. DUCK. LLD.

Now made Engliſh.

And a Table of CONTENTS Annexed.

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The most Reverend
Dr. HENRY CHICHELE
Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury

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To the moſt Reverend Father in God,

THOMAS,

Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, and Metropolitan.

My Lord,

WHILE *the World is ſo fond of Voyages, and the Diſcoveries of Unknown Countries; I hope it will not be unacceptable to bring into view one of the beſt Lives of one of the Greateſt Prelates of this Church; writ in* Latin *with great Judgment by a Man very eminent in his Profeſſion. If this Prelate had lived in happier Times, he would probably have exerted thoſe*

great Talents which he carried far in ſo dark an Age, in Services of a high nature. He had a true Judgment and firm Courage, with a generous Temper, and was a great Patron and Promoter of Learning; He deſpiſed Wealth, was free from aſpiring, and aſſerted the Rights of the Crown, and the Liberties of this Church againſt Papal Uſurpations. Theſe were great Qualities, and ſo much the greater, becauſe the Corruptions of the Clergy from the Papacy down to the Begging Orders, were then to an inſupportable degree.

In any other Age the publiſhing a Life which has ſo great a Relation to the moſt Glorious part of our Hiſtory might have lookt like a reproach of the Time in which it came out. But the Preſent Age may well bear it, in which if we have not carried our Conqueſt into France *as was then done, yet we*

ſee

ſee a GREAT PRINCE *who has far out-done the Performances of that time. Then a Feeble King and divided Court made the* Work *as eaſy in it ſelf, as it looks great in Hiſtory: But we have ſeen a Mighty and United Power managed by Wiſe Counſels, fluſh'd with a long courſe of Succeſs, that gave Law to All about it, ſtopt in its full career by a King born to be a Bleſſing to the preſent Age, and a Wonder to all Succeeding ones; to Whoſe Reign the moſt renowned Pieces of our Hiſtory are but foiles to ſet it off, and make it ſhine the brighter.*

My Lord, I could not be long in ſuſpence for the choice of a proper Patron to my ſmall Intereſt in this Work, which is only the care of the Tranſlation of it into Engliſh: *The* See *that you do now govern with ſo Apoſtolical a Temper, and in none of the eaſieſt Times, is not the chief reaſon of my addreſſing to*

Your

Your Grace the Life of one of the moſt Eminent of all Your Predeceſſors. I could give many more Reaſons for the choice that relate immediately to Your Self, but I will rather leave it to the Reader to find out, than offer a thing ſo ingrateful to Your Lordſhip: I pay Your Grace ſo profound a Reverence, that I will not venture on that which I know will offend You, for I am with the trueſt Zeal, and the higheſt Reſpect poſſible,

My Lord,

Your Grace's moſt Humble and

moſt Obedient Servant.

THE LIFE OF *HENRY CHICHELE*, Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

HENRY CHICHELE was Born at *Higham-Ferrars*, an ancient Town in *Northamptonſhire*, ſo call'd from the *Ferrars*, who were formerly Lords of it. His Father's Name was *Thomas Chichele*, his Mother's *Agnes*. The Family was but mean and obſcure, but through his Virtue it became illuſtrious in after-ages. In his Youth he applied himſelf to the Study of the Civil and Canon Law at *Oxford*, being made Fellow of *New-College* by *William Wyckam*, then Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who had lately at a vaſt Charge founded and endow'd with large Revenues two ſtately Colleges, one at *Oxford*, and the other at *Winche-*

Born at Higham Ferrars *in* Northamptonſhire.

Made Fellow of New-College Oxford, *by* William *of* Wyckam.

Winchester. In these Studies of the Law he improv'd his good natural Parts by his great Industry, and commenc'd Doctor in that Faculty.

Went to live with Medeford *Bishop of* Sarum.

He left the University at the instance of *Robert Medeford* Bishop of *Salisbury*, who took him first into his House and Family, and afterwards communicated also to him his most private and important Concerns, with whom he ever after preserv'd a strict and intimate Friendship. He was preferr'd by him to the *Archdeaconry* of *Salisbury*, which was his first step to Ecclesiastical Promotions. But one *Walter Fitzpers* a Priest, commenc'd a Suit against him for this Dignity, claiming it by vertue of a Grant from King *Henry* the Fourth, under the Great Seal. The Cause being brought by Appeal before *Thomas Arundel* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Archdeaconry was adjudg'd to *Henry Chichele*, by the Auditor of the Archbishop's Court, who was deputed with full Power to determine this affair.

Made Archdeacon of Sarum.

1402. This was about the Years 1402 and 1403, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Fourth. He held this Dignity for about two years, and with great diligence perform'd the Duty of his Office;

1404.

after

after which he was made *Chancellor* of *Salisbury*. For *Walter Medeford*, the Biſhop's Brother, who enjoy'd that Place, made an exchange with him, which was allow'd to be lawful according to the Conſtitutions of the Canon Law; and having both quitted their ſeveral Dignities, *Henry* was made Chancellor by the Biſhop, and *Walter* Archdeacon. There was annexed to the Chancellorſhip the Parſonage of *Odyham*, in the Dioceſs of *Winchester*, which was then void, and was given to him by the Biſhop and he was immediately put in poſſeſſion of it by the *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the See of *Winchester*, which was then vacant by the Death of *William Wyckam*, who on the 27th of *September*, chang'd a Life which he had ſpent very gloriouſly in the Service of that Church, for Immortality. Theſe Preferments he obtain'd by the favour of the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, who always highly eſteem'd him; and when he died, which was about three years after, made very honourable mention of him in his Will, and left him a golden Cup with a Cover, and made him the Chief of his Executors which were named in the ſame Will.

Then Chancellor of the ſame.

Parſon of Odyham.

And chief Executor to his Benefactor.

His eminent Qualifications began now

to be generally taken notice of, and particularly by King *Henry* the Fourth, who afterwards employ'd him in many Negotiations. For beſides his extraordinary Learning, he had a ſharp and piercing Wit, which with his Experience and Skill in Civil Affairs, rendred him very dextrous in the management of Buſineſs. The firſt publick Employment that he had, beſide thoſe Affairs which he diſpatch'd for the King here at home, with great Commendation, was in an extraordinary Embaſſy, which was ſent by the King to Pope *Gregory* the Twelfth, to Congratulate his late Advancement to the Papacy, or to reconcile him to *Benedict* the Thirteenth, who aſſumed the Pontifical Dignity at *Avignon*. The Ambaſſadors arriving in *Italy*, took their Journey towards *Rome*; but in their way thither they met with the Pope at *Siena*, which is a very pleaſant and noble City of *Tuſcany*, at that time a Commonwealth, and govern'd by its own Laws; it was afterwards ſubdued by the *Medici*, and is now ſubject to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*. There it was that [a] *Theodoric* of

Sent Ambaſſador by H. 4. *to Pope* Greg. *the* 12*th.*

[a] In nemore unionis, cap. 31.

Niſmes,

Niſmes, who was Secretary to Pope *Gregory*, and was then in his Court at *Siena*, relates that he ſaw our Ambaſſadors, who were all Men of eminent Note; but through the Negligence of Writers, their Names are not preſerv'd in Memory. How well *Henry Chichele* acquitted himſelf of this Employment, and how much he gain'd the Pope's Favour upon this account, *Gregory* himſelf did ſoon after evidently demonſtrate: For News being brought to the Court of *Rome* of the Death of *Guido Mone*, Biſhop of S. *Davids*, who died this year on the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, which was after the Departure of the Ambaſſadors out of *England*, of his own voluntary Motion he created *Henry Chichele* Biſhop of S. *Davids*, and conſecrated him with his own hands, according to the ancient Form, on the 4th of *October*, and by Letters written to *Thomas Arundel* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he acquainted him, that by the Advice of the Cardinals, he had promoted *Henry Chichele* Chancellor of *Salisbury*, Doctor of Laws, and Prieſt, a Man of eminent Wiſdom, Integrity, and other Virtues, to the vacant See of S. *Davids*, deſiring him upon his Recommendation, to make uſe

By whom made Biſhop of St. David's.

of his Aſſiſtance in the Adminiſtration of his Archiepiſcopal Function. He attended the Pope from *Siena* to *Luca*, and
1408. continued with him till the end of *April* the next year. He then return'd home, of an Ambaſſador being made a Biſhop, and on the 26th of *Auguſt* he went to the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury* according to the uſual manner, and there took an Oath of Legal and Canonical Obedience and Reverence to the Archbiſhop and his Succeſſors. How fit he was eſteemed by all Men for the Exerciſe of this Function, the Biſhops and Prelates of the Province of *Canterbury* aſſembled in Convocation at *London* in
1409. *January* following, did very amply and fully teſtify. For when it was debated in the Synod about ſending Delegates to the General Council at *Piſa* for the *Engliſh* Nation, *Robert Hallum* Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, *Henry Chichele* Biſhop of St *David*'s, and *Thomas Chillingdon* Prior of *Canterbury*, were unanimouſly choſen; and it was alſo decreed, that every beneficed Perſon ſhould pay Four pence in the Pound out of their yearly Income toward the Charges of their Journey. This Council was appointed to be held at *Piſa* by the College of Cardinals aſ-

Accordingly took the Canonical Oath in England.

Sent Delegate to the General Council at Piſa.

ſembled

ſembled at *Leghorn*, for compoſing the difference between *Gregory* the Twelfth, and *Benedict* the Thirteenth, who both ſet up for Pope, one at *Rome*, and the other at *Avignon*. But becauſe we ſhall have occaſion ſometimes in the following Narration to make mention of this Schiſm of the Popes, it ſeems agreeable to the deſign and method of this undertaking to deduce it from its Original, and to explain briefly from whence it aroſe, and by what ways it increas'd and was carried on.

Held to Reconcile the Competitors for the Papedom.

After that *Philip* the *Fair*, King of *France*, ſlighting the Excommunications of Pope *Boniface* the Eighth, had by his Letters, which are extant in moſt of the Writers of that Age, ſharply reprehended his Folly and Madneſs, and at length deveſted him of the Papacy; the Cardinals fearing the King's diſpleaſure, elected into his room *Clement* the Fifth, a *Frenchman*, and Native of *Gaſcoigne*; Who being created by the College of Cardinals at *Perufium* in his abſence, ſummon'd them all to *Lyons*, where in the Church of *S. Juſtus*, in the Preſence of *Philip* King of *France*, *Edward* King of *England*, and *Alfonſus* King of *Arragon*, he receiv'd the Pontifical

Boniface the Eighth depoſed.

Clement the Fifth Elected Pope.

Crown in the Year 1305, and the same Year having created a great many *French* Cardinals; he fix'd his Residence at *Avignon*, where also after his Death the six succeeding Popes, *John* the Twenty second of *Cahors*, *Benedict* the Twelfth of *Tholouse*, *Clement* the Sixth, *Innocent* the Sixth, *Urban* the Fifth, and *Gregory* the Eleventh of the Province of *Limosin*, all *Frenchmen*, resided for the space of seventy Years, having quite forsaken *Rome*.

Who with six Successors, all French, *Resided at* Avignon *for seventy Years.*

[b] *Dante Aligeri* and [c] *Francis Petrarch*, two *Italian* Poets, who liv'd in those Times in the Court of *Rome* at *Avignon*, do very severely reprehend the Rapine, the Debauchery, Luxury and Excess of those Popes, and particularly of *Clement* the Fifth, and *John* the Twenty-second; which they did either out of their Hatred to the *French* in general; or because being Men of Integrity themselves, they could not bear the debauch'd and profligate Lives of the Popes. *Clement* the Fifth is also mention'd often by the Lawyers upon the account of the Book of *Clementines*, which was put out by

Most of them hated by the Italians *for their Nation, or curious Lives.*

The Clementines *added to the Canon Law.*

[b] Dell' inferno. Canto 19. & del Paradiso Canto 27.
[c] Nella terza parte. sonetto. 8, 9, 10. & epist. 20.

him

him in the Council of *Vienne*, and added to the *Canon Law*. But *Gregory* being concern'd at the Decay of the City of *Rome*, and the Tumults of *Italy*, privately left *Avignon*, and return'd to *Rome* in the Year 1376, and the 71ſt from the Departure of the Popes; where being receiv'd with incredible Joy, he began to repair the Churches, Palaces, the Walls and other Edifices of the City which were run to ruin.

Pope Gregory returned to Rome.

He dying two years after, the *Cardinals*, who were almoſt all *Frenchmen*, fearing the outrage of the People of *Rome*, who demanded an *Italian Pope*, choſe *Bartholomew* Archbiſhop of *Bari*, who chang'd his Name for that of *Urban* the Sixth; and with his Name ſoon chang'd his Nature alſo; for whereas before he was generally look'd upon as a Man of a moderate Temper; he now began to treat all the Cardinals with great Rigor; and one time when *Otho* of *Brunſwick*, Prince of *Tarentum*, who had married *Joan* Queen of *Sicily*, preſented him the Cup at Dinner upon his Knees; he let the *Prince* continue for ſome time in that poſture, till being admoniſh'd of it by the Cardinals, with much ado he took the Cup from him.

Was ſucceeded by Urban *the Sixth.*

The

The Cardinals being very uneasy under this unseasonable Pride and Severity of the Pope, fled to *Fundi*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; where having first declared the Election of *Urban* to be void, as being made through fear, and by compulsion, they proceeded to Elect *Rupert* Cardinal of *Geneva*, who took the Name of *Clement* the Sixth, and with his Cardinals retir'd to *Avignon*. Thus whilst one assumed the Papacy at *Avignon*, and the other at *Rome*, and both of them made new Promotions of Cardinals, the whole Christian World was divided between them. For the *Germans*, the *English*, the *Poles*, the *Hungarians*, the *Bohemians*, the *Danes*, the *Swedes*, and most of the *Italians*, acknowledg'd *Urban*, but the *French* and the *Spaniards* submitted to *Clement*.

For whose Rigor and Pride, Clement the Sixth was set up against him.

Urban, in the Eleven Years that he he'd the Pontificate, debas'd the Dignities of the Church by promoting the meanest Persons to the Purple; and fomented Wars between the Christian Princes; for which cause, instead of *Urbanus*, he was generally call'd *Turbanus*. He exceeded all the Popes that ever possess'd the See of *Rome* in Cruelty; for of those Bishops and Cardinals

Urban, for preferring the Base, and fomenting of Wars, called Turbanus; *a perverse and most cruel Pope.*

nals who were accus'd as ſecret Favourers of *Clement*, ſome he impriſon'd, others he put to the Torture, and at laſt put to death ſix of the moſt Eminent of the Cardinals, one of whom he caus'd to be inhumanly murder'd in his ſight as they were travelling together on the Road; and the others, while he was at *Genoa*, to be ſow'd up in Sacks, and thrown into the Sea. Neither did *Clement*, who was at *Avignon*, come far ſhort of his Rival in wickedneſs; for it is affirm'd on all hands, that he was ambitious, prodigal, ſelf-will'd, proud, and one that had nothing to recommend him but the Nobility of his Birth, for he was deſcended from the Earls of *Geneva*.

Clement not far ſhort of Him in wickedneſs.

After the death of *Urban*, Cardinal *Peter Tomacellus* was choſen Pope at *Rome*, who was call'd *Boniface* the Ninth; and *Clement* dying ſoon after at *Avignon*, the Cardinals, that they might not be without a Head, elected *Peter de Luna*, a *Spaniard*, who took the Name of *Benedict* the Thirteenth. Theſe two ſurpaſs'd their Predeceſſors in all manner of wickedneſs; nor would either of them, to reſtore the Peace of the Church, quit their Pretenſions to the Papacy.

Urban *ſucceeded* Boniface *the Ninth, and*

Clement by Benedict *the Third. Both worſe than the former.*

Boni-

Boniface before his election was not only expert in Writing, Singing, and all other kinds of Learning, except Grammar, but was also very well vers'd in the management of publick Affairs; and after his advancement, his whole design, during his Government, was to enrich his Nephews by the sale of all things belonging to the Church, which Trade he carried on in the most shameful and scandalous manner that ever was practis'd by any of the Popes.

Boniface more Politician than Grammarian.

It was *he* that first imposd the Tax of *Annates* upon Ecclesiastical Preferments, by which every one that was presented to a Benefice in any place, was oblig'd to pay half the yearly income of it into the Pope's Treasury; which Imposition was admitted by all Christian Nations, except the *English*; for with us it was exacted only of the Bishops, but all other Benefices were exempted from it. Nor was his Avarice satisfied with this Device; for he suffer'd Bishopricks and Livings to be sold by Auction; in which kind of Traffick sometimes he made use of his Brothers and Nephews for his Factors, and many times he sold them himself to those that bid most, and received the Money

Impos'd the Tax of Annates on the Clergy.

Suffered Bishopricks to be sold by Auction.

ney with his own hands; ſometimes he would transfer a Benefice to a ſecond Chapman that offer'd a better price, after he had received Money for it of the firſt, alledging that he had no wrong done him, who would have cheated him by paying leſs for it than it was worth; and would force the Purchaſers moſt impiouſly to ſwear that they had not procur'd thoſe Livings, for which he himſelf had taken the Money, by any Simoniacal Contract. Beſide theſe Spoils of the Church, he extorted Money even from the Poor, whoſe Petitions he refus'd to ſubſcribe unleſs they would pay him for them a *Floren* each, which he valued more than the ſacred Rites of Chriſtianity, or even his own Soul; for in the time of Divine Service he us'd to ask thoſe that were about him whether any body were there that had brought him any thing; and a few hours before he dy'd, when one ask'd him how he did, he anſwer'd, he ſhould be well if he had but Money.

Sold the ſame Livings twice to ſeveral Chapmen.

Yet made the Purchaſer ſwear he came fairly by it.

Made poor Petitioners pay a Floren apiece.

Enquired after Gifts in the time of Divine Service.

Had no comfort when dying, but in Money.

But though he was generally hated and abhorr'd for theſe ſordid Practices, yet the *Lawyers* defended him, maintaining that the Pope was not guilty of Simony, though he ſold Biſhopricks and

Defended by the Lawyers.

and Livings, which was alſo affirm'd by almoſt all [d] the Ancient Canoniſts, who were too much engag'd in the Pope's Intereſts. But moſt of the Divines of that Age were ſo far from this ſordid Flattery, that [e] they taught publickly while *Boniface* was alive, that the Pope was guilty of Simony if he ſold the Dignities and Benefices of the Church; which Opinion was receiv'd by [f] all the Divines afterwards, and by the more [g] Modern Canoniſts, *Panormitanus*, *Barbatia* and others.

But oppoſed by the Divines.

Benedict alſo at *Avignon*, though he had the Character of a Perſon of Wit, Learning and Prudence, yet in making a gain of the Goods of the Church he equall'd *Boniface*, for both of them ſet to ſale all Dignities, Livings, Diſpenſations, Indulgences, and the Lands and Lordſhips of the Church, ſo that the ſa-

Benedict *the like ſpiritual Robber.*

---

[d] Jo. Andr. Ancharan. Cardin. & Dd ad c. 1. de Simon. Felin. in c. ex parte n. 1. de off. deleg.

[e] Theod. Niem. lib. 2. de Schiſm. cap. 32.

[f] Thom. 2. 2. qu. 100. art. 2. & ibi Cajetan. & omnes. Navarr. in manual. c. 23. n. 108. Paul. Anglic. in Speculo Aureo.

[g] Panor. in repetit. c. extirpandæ ſect. Quia vero. n. 53. de Præben. & in c. 1. de Simon. Barb. ad c. cum pridem de præſt. Barthol. Ugolin. de Simon. Tab. 1. cap. 3. ſect. 5.

cred

cred Power of the Keys grew contemptible in all mens Opinion through this ſcandalous Traffick of the two Popes. *Baldus*, an eminent Lawyer, and at that time Profeſſor of the Civil Law at *Padua*, though he ſeems to have [h] approv'd the Election of *Urban*, and to have look'd upon *Clement* as an Uſurper, yet he inveighs againſt both *Boniface* and *Benedict*, comparing [i] *Boniface* to an Ox, and *Benedict* to a wild Beaſt, and affirms that neither of them was the Miniſter of God, or truly and lawfully Pope, becauſe they fomented Seditions in the Church, and would neither of them quit the Chair to reſtore the Peace of it.

Boniface compared to an Ox, Benedict to a wild Beaſt.

Whereupon, when *Boniface* was dead, who govern'd the See of *Rome* fourteen Years, the Cardinals being aſſembled to chuſe a new Pope, they every one ſolemnly ſwore with dreadful Imprecations upon themſelves if they violated their Oath, that whoever ſhould happen to be choſen to the Papacy, he would immediately reſign it, upon condition the other Pope would do

The Cardinal's Oath upon Boniface's death, to reſign if choſen.

[h] Bald. ad c. quia propter. de clect.
[i] Bald. ad c. olim. de reſcript.

ſo

ſo too; which Oath had alſo been taken a little before by the Cardinals at *Avignon* upon the Election of *Benedict*.

Boniface ſucceeded by Innocent *the Seventh, who broke his Oath.*

The choice fell upon Cardinal *Innocent Coſmatus*, who was call'd *Innocent* the Seventh. But he little regarding the obligation of his Oath, very ſtiffly retain'd the Pontifical Dignity, nor during the two years that he was Pope, could he be prevail'd upon to lay it down. He was a Perſon of great experience in the Canon Law, but very prone to Debauchery, and too intent upon acquiring Wealth.

A great Canoniſt, debauch't and covetous.

On his death the Oath repeated with Imprecations.

After *his* death all the Cardinals in the Conclave took the ſame Oath again with many Imprecations on the Perjur'd, and promis'd moreover to create no new Cardinals, if the other Pope would deſiſt from doing it; and upon the laſt day of *September*, in the Year 1406. they choſe *Angelo Comaco* a *Venetian*, who took the name of *Gregory* the Twelfth.

Gregory the Twelfth ſucceeded.

After *his* Advancement to the Chair, he proteſted publickly with Tears, that he would not have accepted the Papacy, as being the moſt unfit perſon for it in the World, but only that he might become the Author of eſtabliſhing Peace in

in the Church; and he openly declar'd that he deſired nothing more than that a time and place might be appointed for a Conference with *Benedict*, and that by the voluntary reſignation of them both, the Church might be governed again by only one Paſtor. For which end he preſently ſent Letters to *Benedict*, to our King *Henry* the Fourth, and to all the Chriſtian Princes and Biſhops, in which he exhorted and intreated them that they would not be wanting in their endeavours to put an end to this Schiſm in the Church; he alſo ſent Ambaſſadors to *Benedict*, his Nephew *Antony Cornaro* Biſhop of *Bologna*, *William de Vinea* Biſhop of *Todi*, and *Antony de Butrio* firſt Profeſſor of Canon Law in the Univerſity of *Bologna*, who makes mention of this Embaſſy in his [k] Commentaries; Their Inſtructions were to treat with *Benedict* about the place where this Reſignation ſhould be made. They met with him at *Marſeilles*, and it was concluded that by *November* following both the Popes ſhould meet at *Savona*; which is a City

Who treated with Benedict for the Church's peace.

And for a Reſignation by them both at Savona.

[k] Anton. de Butr. ad cap. quod ad conſultationem n. 3. de Sent. & re jud.

belonging to the Republick of *Genoa*, and ſituated upon that Coaſt; where after they had both reſign'd the Papacy, a new Pope ſhould be choſen: From *Marſeilles* they went to *Paris* to treat with *Charles* the Sixth, King of *France*, about this Affair, where they were receiv'd by all people with incredible joy; but when they had finiſhed their Embaſſy, and were return'd to *Gregory*, he treated them ſo harſhly, that *Antony de Butrio* ſoon after dyed of grief. For all this was but a Trick of *Gregory*'s to ſhift the imputation of theſe Diſſentions from himſelf; for firſt he began to draw back from the Agreement, pretending that *Savona* was a ſuſpected place, as belonging to the *Genoeſes*, who acknowledged *Benedict*, and afterwards abſolutely refus'd to ſtand to it, alledging the Opinions of his own Divines, who being ſet on by him, taught the people publickly in their Sermons, that he could not without impiety deſert the care of the Chriſtian Flock which was committed to him by Chriſt the chief Shepherd. But before the end of the Summer, there being a hot diſcourſe that *Benedict* was come to *Savona*, that the blame might not lie wholly upon him,

Sends to Charles the Sixth of France about the ſame Affair.

Gregory horribly treated his Ambaſſadors at their return.

Draws back and ſhuffles.

Then plainly refuſes to ſtand to the Agreement.

him, he departed from *Rome*, though very unwillingly, and the next year on the firſt of *September* came to *Siena*, where he ſtaid till the end of the next *January*.

Hearing Benedict *was come to* Savona, *he comes to* Siena.

During his ſtay *There*, beſide the Ambaſſadors from *Benedict*, from *Charles* King of *France*, and other Princes, thoſe from *our King* came thither alſo, among whom, as we ſaid before, was *Henry Chichele*, who was there made Biſhop of St. *David*'s by the Pope. Theſe all earneſtly beſought him to eſtabliſh peace in the Church, which he had ſo ſolemnly promis'd and ſworn to do before the College of Cardinals.

To whom Chichele *was one of the Ambaſſadors from* England, *and there made Biſhop of* St. David's.

From *Siena* he went to *Lucca* in the beginning of *February*, where though he were often preſs'd by our Ambaſſadors, who ſtaid with him at *Lucca* till the end of *April*, to go to *Savona*, he abſolutely refus'd it, and dealt underhand with *Benedict* by his Emiſſaries, perſuading him not to recede from his Pretentions to the Papacy; for which cauſe, when every one plainly perceiv'd that he plaid the Hypocrite, and deſign'd to impoſe upon all Chriſtendom, inſtead of *Gregorius* they call'd him *Errorius*.

Pope Gregory *goes to* Lucca.

Refuſes to go to Savona.

Trinkles with Benedict, *is for his Hypocriſy called* Errorius.

The Cardinals displeas'd for his promoting Condelmarius.

The Cardinals were very much troubled, that againſt their will, and contrary to the obligation of his Oath, he had promoted to the Purple *Gabriel Condelmarius* his Nephew, who was afterwards Pope, and three more, and had ſtrictly charg'd the reſt of the College to hold no correſpondence with the Cardinals of *Benedict*, without his knowledge, which, as it was ſaid, ſome of them privately carried on; and had alſo depriv'd *John Proſet*, Archdeacon of *Norfolk* of all his Preferments, for no other reaſon but becauſe he ſpoke to ſome of the Cardinals of the contrary Faction. Whereupon thoſe of his own Party in *May* 1408. fled to *Piſa*, which is diſtant from *Lucca* about ten Miles, and there by a publick Proteſtation they appeal'd from the Curſes and Excommunications which *Gregory* had pronounc'd againſt them, to *Jeſus Chriſt* the Supream Judge, to a *General Council*, and to the *Pope* that ſhould hereafter be choſen; which appeal the [1] Abbot *Panormitanus* afterwards allow'd to be juſt and lawful, and that the Cardinals were

His own Party fly to Piſa. *They appeal from him to Chriſt, a general Council, and the next Pope.*

This juſtified by Panormitan.

[1] Abb. ad c. Inquiſitioni. n 5. de Sent. Excom.

not

not at all affected with the Excommunication of an unlawful Pope.

And though ſome of *Gregory*'s Creatures taught publickly that he was freed from the obligation of the Oath that he had taken to extinguiſh the Schiſm, in that he might abſolve himſelf from it by his own Authority; yet the beſt Lawyers, as [m] *Peter Ancharanus*, Cardinal *Francis Zabarella*, and *Antony de Butrio*, who all flouriſh'd at that time, maintain'd the contrary, affirming that in this caſe both the Popes were guilty of Perjury, which Opinion was afterwards follow'd by *Philip* [n] *Decius*.

Both Popes accuſed of Perjury by the beſt Canoniſts.

This departure of the Cardinals from the Pope was very acceptable to moſt of the Chriſtian Princes, and particularly to our King *Henry* and *Charles* King of *France*, who being tired with the ſhifts and delays of the Popes, had lately withdrawn their obedience from them both, which nevertheleſs the Hiſtorians of both Nations, who were Pentioners to the Pope, have unfaithfully

The Cardinal's leaving the Pope, grateful to the Chriſtian Princes.

The Kings of England *and* France *withdrew their Obedience from both the Popes.*

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[m] Ancharan. Conſ. 181. Card. Zabar. Conſ. 150. Anton. de Butr. ad c. 1. n. 10. de Conſtit.

[n] Dec. in Conſil. pro Authoritate Concilii ſupra Papam.

☞ omitted. For the *Engliſh*, though they hitherto paid their obedience to *Urban* the Sixth, and thoſe Popes that were created after him at *Rome* ſo religiouſly, that *Thomas Arundel*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Oath that he took to *Boniface* the Ninth, according to the Cuſtom at his entrance into that See, did expreſly promiſe that he would account *Rupert*, Cardinal of *Geneva*, commonly called *Clement* the Sixth, as an Uſurper; yet in a Synod holden at *London* this Year by the King's Authority, it was forbidden to pay any Money due to the Treaſury of *Rome* out of Biſhopricks or Parſonages. This the Cardinals requeſted by their Letters, which are yet to be ſeen in the publick Records, affirming that thoſe vaſt Sums of Money which were carried to *Rome* every Year out of this Kingdom, did incite the Popes to ſeek the Papacy, and hindred them from laying it down when they had once obtain'd it; neither is this taken notice of by any of our Writers.

At the Requeſt of the Cardinal's Letters Engliſh *Money withheld.*

And though the *French* had all along ſided with the Popes at *Avignon*, yet now that King perceiving the obſtinacy of *Benedict*, refus'd to obey him any longer,

longer, as [o] *Baldus* relates, who alſo proves that his withdrawing his obedience from him was juſt and reaſonable: Afterwards by a Decree of the Parliament of *Paris*, the Cardinals and Officers of the Apoſtolick Chamber were forbid to meddle with the Profits ariſing out of *Annates*; and two of the Pope's Emiſſaries who had brought to *Paris* his Bulls of Excommunication againſt the King and the Princes, were put in a Dungcart with Paper-miters upon their Heads, carried through that City in an ignominious manner; as [p] *Charles Molinæus*, an Accurate Lawyer, not relying upon the credit of the *French* Hiſtorians, hath prov'd out of the publick Acts of that Court.

The French *King withdraws Obedience to* Benedict, *defended by* Baldus.

Two Bull-Carriers (the Pope's Emiſſaries) were ignominiouſly treated at Paris.

Wherefore [q] *Theodoric* of *Niſmes* doth deſervedly accuſe the Remiſsneſs of the Emperors. For *Charles* the Fourth, in whoſe time the Schiſm began, not only neglected the Calamities of the Church, but alſo ſhamefully weakned the *Empire* by renouncing the Kingdom of *Ar-*

Charles *the Fourth of* France *did neither regard the Church nor his own Kingdom.*

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[o] Bald. add. c. olim de reſcript.

[p] Carol. Molin. de Monarch. Franc. n. 140, 141, 142.

[q] Niem. lic. 3. de Schiſm. cap. 7. & nemore unionis, Tract. 6. cap. 31.

les in *France*, and by alienating many of the Cities of the Empire; he afterwards by diſhonourable Means prevail'd upon the Electors to chuſe his Son *Wenceſlaus*, a Man of a mean Spirit, King of the *Romans*, and to appoint him his Succeſſor, who when he came to the Empire did nothing becoming a Prince.

Wenceſlaus Son's Succeſſor Robert *of* Bavaria *King the* Romans *ſiding with* Gregory, *chiefly fomented the Church's Diviſions.*

Robert of Bavaria, who after the depoſing of *Wenceſlaus* by the Electors, was made Emperor, little minded the Affairs either of the Empire or the Church, for he ſuffer'd *Italy*, *Avignon*, and ſeveral other Parts of the Empire to be detained by thoſe that had no right to them, and ſiding with *Gregory* he was accounted the chief Author of theſe Diſſenſions in the Church.

The Emperors then were degenerated. When their Power was moſt requiſite to reſtify the Pope's miſmanagment.

It is certain that the Emperors in thoſe times were much degenerated from thoſe of former Ages, who both [r] made and [s] depos'd the Popes, and [t] call'd Councils for compoſing the Differences of Chriſtendom: And indeed there was never more need of ſuch a

[r] C. Hadrianus, c. in. Synodo Diſt. 63. c. Victor Honorium Diſt. 97.

[s] C. Si quis. 2. qu. 7. &c. nos ſi in compenter. eod.

[t] C. Habeo librum. Diſt. 16. c. Valentinianus. Diſt. 63. c. mandatis. 2. qu. 4.

power

power in the Emperor than at this time, for through theſe Factions of the Popes, the Faith of Chriſtians began to ſtagger, all holy things were bought and ſold, the Manners of the Clergy were corrupted without Cenſure; and the Popes themſelves were men of ſuch diſſolute Lives, that theſe things would find but little credit with Poſterity, if they were not deliver'd by two Writers of approv'd integrity, *Theodoric of Niſmes*, and *Baptiſta Platina*, who were both Secretaries to Popes, and lived in the Court of *Rome*, one under *Sixtus* the Fourth, and the other under *Urban* the Sixth, *Boniface* the Ninth, *Innocent* the Seventh, and now at this time under *Gregory* the Twelfth.

Gregory *Renounc'd by his Cardinals at* Piſa.

The Cardinals of *Gregory*'s Party perceiving that the *Emperor* was not very ſollicitous in appeaſing theſe Tumults in the Church, preſently after their arrival at *Piſa*, declar'd by a publick Edict that *Gregory* was the Author of the Schiſm, that he was deveſted of the Papacy, that whatſoever ſhould be acted by him as Pope for the future, was actually void, forbidding the Biſhops, Abbots, Prelates, and all thoſe that held of the Church, to pay to any of his Officers,

ficers, any Annates, Tribute, or other Dues; and having call'd into them the Cardinals of *Benedict*'s Party, who had lately revolted from him at the perſuaſion of *Charles* King of *France*, by a general Conſent they deveſted them both of the Papacy, and appointed a Council to be held the next Year at *Piſa*, on the Feaſt of the *Annunciation* for chuſing a new Pope; all which they ſignified by Letters to all the Princes of Chriſtendom, deſiring their favour and aſſiſtance for ſetling the peace of the Church, to which end they enjoin'd all the Biſhops of the *Weſtern* Church to be preſent at the Council.

Who with thoſe of Benedict, *deprived them both of the Papacy.*

For which ſome worldly Divines charged them with Schiſm.

Now although ſome of the [u] Divines of that Age, to ſerve their own Intereſts by flattering the Pope, maintain'd that the Cardinals were guilty of Schiſm, and that a [x] Council could not be call'd without the Pope's Authority, yet *Baldus*, Cardinal *Zabarella*, and *Peter Ancharanus* defended them. For [y] *Baldus* ſays, that againſt ſuch kind of Popes

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[u] Vide Niem. in nem. Union. Tract. 4. cap. 9.

[x] C. Multis Diſt. 17.

[y] Bald. ad. d. c. olim de reſcrip. & in c. quia propter de elect.

they

they ought firſt to make uſe of fair words, then of *Bulruſh-ſpears and at laſt of Stones and open Force, and that they are to be depos'd by a Council [a]. *Zabarella* and *Ancharanus* who were preſent at the Council of *Piſa*, have very fully prov'd that the Cardinals have power to call a Council, in which the Pope may be call'd in queſtion and depos'd, which Opinion of theirs is follow'd by [a] *Ponormitanus*, *Decius*, *Felinus*, and other more Modern Authors, who expreſly approv'd of the Council of *Piſa*; to which may be added the [b] ſenſe of the Univerſities of *Paris* and *Bologna*, who put out their Decrees in favour of the Cardinals; and very lately, [c] Cardinal *Bellarmine*, a very rigorous Defender of the Pontificat Dignity, as he doth not plainly allow of the Authority of the Council of *Piſa*, ſo neither hath he ventur'd poſitively to deny it. The

* Herbis.

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[a] Zabar. in c. licet. n. 13. de elect. & in conſ. 150. & in Tract. de Schiſmate hujus temporis. Ancharan. Conſ. 131.

[a] Panor. ad c. licet de vitanda. n. 8. de elect. Dec. in Conſil. pro Concilio Piſano. Felin. ad c. ſuper literis. n. 21. de reſcript. Cardin. Jacob. de Concil. lib. 3. Art. 1. n. 11. Jo. Royas. de Hæret. n. 518.

[b] Niem. in nem. unionis Tract. 6. cap. 15, 16.

[c] Card. Bellar. lib. 1. de Concil. cap. 8.

minds

King of England *and* France, *&c. favour the Cardinals, and their aforesaid Sentence in Council.*

Which the Cardinal of Bourdeaux *with great zeal got ratified in* England.

Walsingh.

minds of all the Christian Princes, especially of *our* King and the King of *France*, were very much inclin'd in favour of the Council; and this Year the Cardinal of *Bourdeaux*, a man of known Wisdom and Integrity, came from *Pisa*, first into *France*, and afterwards into *England*, where in a long Oration before the King and Parliament, he so incensed them all against *Gregory*, that *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being also induced to it by Letters from the University of *Paris*, had determined to go himself to the Council, but at the King's persuasion, who put him in mind of the care of his Health, the inconveniences of travelling, and the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, he laid aside that Design, and it was unanimously agreed upon to send Delegates to assist at the Council in the name of the *English* Nation. This was the state of the Church of *Rome* when the Council of *Pisa* was appointed.

1409. To return now to *Henry Chichele*; In the beginning of the Year 1409. *Robert Hallum* Bishop of *Salisbury*, *Henry Chichele* Bishop of St. *David's*, and the Prior of *Canterbury*, who were the Dele-

Delegates pitch'd upon by the Synod at *London*, took their Journey towards *Piſa* through *France*. Upon their arrival at *Paris*, *John Gerſon* an eminent Divine, and Chancellor of that Univerſity, preach'd a learned and elegant Sermon before them upon theſe words of the Prophet *Hoſea*, *The children of Iſrael and the children of Juda ſhall be gather'd together*; in which after he had ſpoken in praiſe of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, which had lately ſent thither their Deputies to promote the calling a Council, and eſtabliſhing Decrees againſt the Contumacious Popes, and had diſcours'd very largely upon that Text of Scripture concerning the Power of an Oecumenical Council, he aſſured them that all the People of *Paris* congratulated their arrival; he commended their Piety who would undergo ſuch inconveniences for the Peace of the Church, and in the name of the Univerſity offered them all the aſſiſtance and friendly Offices that they were capable of performing. This Sermon is extant among [d] *Gerſon*'s Works.

H. Chichele *one of the Delegates to* Piſa.

Before whom and Aſſociates a Learned Sermon preached. Hoſ. 1. 11.

[d] In vol. 1. Operum Jo. Gerſon.

Having

Having paſs'd through *France*, they made a ſplendid entry into *Piſa* on the 27th of *April*, where they found aſſembled in the Council One hundred and forty Archbiſhops and Biſhops, beſides Abbots and others of the Clergy who were there in great numbers. The Biſhop of *Salisbury*, as ſuperior in dignity to the other Delegates, in an eloquent Oration exhorted them in the Name of the *King* his Maſter, to eſtabliſh a Peace, and compoſe thoſe Diviſions in the Church, which was earneſtly recommended to them by the Ambaſſadors from the other Princes, *French*, *Spaniards*, *Scots*, *Portugueſe*, *Hungarians*, *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Poles*. Upon which the * *Fiſcal* having laid before the Council the Crimes of the two Popes, *Gregory* and *Benedict*, and praying that the Examination of them might be referr'd to ſome Perſons deputed with full power of enquiring into them, they were both convicted by the teſtimony of Witneſſes who were cited for a puniſhment of their Contumacy, and by other proofs, and were [c] pronounc'd

Biſhop of Sarum another Delegate made an eloquent Oration in the Council of Piſa.

Advocatus Fiſci.

[c] Niem lib. 3. de Schiſm cap 44.

by

by the Council, perjur'd, Schiſmaticks, Hereticks, and deveſted of the Papacy; and on the 7th of *July* the Cardinals by a power delegated to them from the Council, [f] elected *Peter Philardus*, who was call'd *Alexander* the Fifth.

Where both Popes were pronounced perjured, &c. and Alexander *the Fifth elected.*

This *Alexander* was by birth a *Cretan*, but it is not certainly known who his Father was. When he was a Boy he was taken up by a certain *Franciſcan Fryer*, as he was begging from Door to Door, who perceiving good Parts in him, admitted him into his Order, and inſtructed him in Grammar and Logick whilſt he was in *Italy*; from thence he ſent him to *Oxford*, where applying himſelf to the Studies of Philoſophy and Divinity, he attain'd to a very great perfection in both thoſe Sciences, as he ſhew'd afterwards in his Lectures at *Paris*, and his cloſe and ſubtile Commentaries upon the *Books of Sentences*. After that, by the Intereſt of *John Galeatius* Duke of *Milan*, he was made Archbiſhop of that place; then he was created Cardinal by *Innocent* the Seventh, and now at laſt he was made

Who, when a Boy, had begg'd from door to door.

Afterwards, his Parts known, ſent to Oxford.

Then made Archbiſhop of Milan, *and created Cardinal by* Innocent *the Seventh.*

[f] Abb. ad. c. licet de vitanda. n. 8. de elect.

Pope:

Pope: He was a man of great Learning and Integrity, but having been wholly addicted to ſtudy, and confin'd to a Monaſtick Life, he was generally eſteem'd unfit for the Adminiſtration of Publick Affairs. He enjoy'd not the See of *Rome* either long or peaceably; for the next Year going from *Piſa* to *Bologna* on the firſt of *May*, in the Tenth Month of his Pontificate, he was poiſon'd, as it is believ'd, and *Balthaſar Coſſa*, whom he had made Legate of *Bologna*, a man of a fierce Diſpoſition, and fitter for the Soldiery than the Prieſthood, was choſen Pope by the College of Cardinals, partly through fear of the Soldiers that he kept in Garriſon in the City, and partly by bribing the poor Cardinals that were lately promoted by *Gregory*, and took the name of *John* the Twenty third.

Alexander was too honeſt, ſtudious and Monaſtick to be politically qualified for the Chair. 'Tis thought he was poyſoned.

He was ſucceeded by John *the Twenty Third A papal* Triumvirate.

Now while *Alexander* was Pope at *Piſa* and *Bologna*, *Gregory* aſſum'd that Title at *Arimenum*, and *Benedict* at *Paniſchola* a City of *Arragon*, ſo that three Popes ſat at one time in St. *Peter's* Chair which could hardly contain the Pride of one, and by the juſt judgment of God their Vanity was made manifeſt, who would have the holy Flock of Chriſt and

and the Faith of all Chriſtians to depend upon a perpetual ſucceſſion of Popes in that See.

The Council of *Piſa* being broke up, and the Winter coming on, *Henry* Biſhop of St. *David's*, (who is mention'd in the [s] Statute-Books this Year as the King's Ambaſſador) with the other Delegates, return'd into *England*; and the two following Years he was call'd by the Archbiſhop to two Synods holden at *London*; as appears out of the publick Acts of thoſe Synods; the reſt of his time he ſpent in viſiting his Dioceſs examining into the Lives of the People; and all the other Duties of his Epiſcopal Function, which he perform'd with great diligence as often as he had leiſure from publick Affairs, in which he was often employ'd by King *Henry* the Fourth, who always highly honour'd him for his great Wiſdom.

1410.
1411.
H. Chichele *returns from his Embaſſy.*
Was diligent in his Function.

On the 20th of *March* 1413. *Henry* the Fourth dyed at *Weſtminſter*, and *Henry* the Fifth, a very accompliſh'd Prince, ſucceeded him, to whom, in reſpect of his excellent Endowments,

1413.

[s] Ann. 11. H. 4. fol. 78. 8.

Allegiance sworn to Henry the Fifth before his Coronation.

the Nobility of their own accord ſwore Allegiance before he was crown'd, which we never read to have been done to any of our Kings before him. While he was in a private Capacity, he ſpent his younger days looſely and extravagantly; but when he came to the Crown, he chang'd his courſe of Life together with his Condition; for he preſently put away from him all thoſe that he had made his Equals, and who had ſerv'd him as Inſtruments of his Extravagances, and took to him all the wiſeſt and graveſt men, whoſe Counſels his Father had made uſe of, amongſt them *Henry* Biſhop of St. *David's*, whom he ever after highly eſteemed, and this very Year, in the beginning of his Reign, he choſe him out of all the reſt, and ſent him upon two very honourable Embaſſies, firſt to the King of *France*, and then to the Duke of *Burgundy*; the remembrance of which we owe to the *French* Writers, for ours have omitted this and many other paſſages.

That King ſent our Henry Ambaſſador to the French King and Duke of Burgundy.

For a War was begun in *France* between *Charles* the Sixth and *Henry* the Fourth, occaſion'd by the frequent Incurſions of the *French* into *Aquitain*, which at that time was in the poſſeſſion of

of the *Engliſh*. This Quarrel was tranſmitted, together with the Crown, to *Henry* the Fifth by his Father. But King *Charles* being taken up with the Inteſtine Diviſions between his Brother *Lewis* of *Orleans*, and *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, deſir'd a Truce with the *Engliſh*, from which King *Henry*, being newly come to the Crown, and his Affairs at home being not yet throughly ſetled, was not much averſe. Whereupon [h] *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, and *Henry* Biſhop of St. *David*'s, were ſent out of *England*; and from the *French* King, the *Maſter of the Horſe*, which is the higheſt Honour in *France*, and the *Admiral*, who meeting at *Calais*, concluded a Truce for one Year. *To the former, for a Treaty of Peace.*

When he was come back from *France*, he was [i] ſent again the ſame Year with the Earl of *Warwick* to demand the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Daughter in marriage for King *Henry*. They met with the Duke at *Liſle* in *Flanders*, and treated with him according to their Inſtructions, but return'd without concluding any thing, either becauſe they did not like the perſon of the Lady, or becauſe the *King* *To the latter about a Marriage.*

[h] Enguerrant de Monſtrellet. cap 106.
[i] Enguerrant de Monſtrellet. chap. 109.

Whilſt the King ſeem'd more inclinable to the French King's Daughter.

was become more inclinable to a Match with the King of *France*'s Daughter, and had ſent Ambaſſadors into *France* at this very time to treat about it. Some few Months after his return, he receiv'd a very ample Reward of theſe Embaſſies and his other Merits. For the Creation of an *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury* being in conſultation, he of all the Biſhops of *England* was choſen without diſpute as moſt capable of exerciſing the higheſt Office in the Kingdom next to the King himſelf, in whoſe Judgment he was look'd upon as the fitteſt Perſon to deliver his Opinion firſt in the Privy Council. For *Thomas Arundel* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* dying on the 19th of *February*, in the Year 1414. *John Wodneburgh*, Prior of *Canterbury* and the Monks of that Church, deſir'd leave of the King to elect a new Archbiſhop, which was a Prerogative that the Kings of *England* had challeng'd to themſelves ſince the time of *Edward* the Third, [k] who took it away from the Pope, and conſtituted Biſhops by his own Authority, which practice of theirs [l] *Panormitanus* affirm'd to be agreeable

H. Chichele choſen Preſident of the Council.

1414.

The Monks deſire leave to elect an Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

[k] Polydor. lib 19. in Edward. 3.
[l] Abb. ad. c. 1. de Conſuet. n. 4. & Apoſtil. ibid.

to

to the Conſtitutions of the Canon-Law.

When they had obtain'd leave of the King by a Grant under the Great Seal, they firſt call'd home the abſent Monks, and celebrated the Funeral of *Thomas Arundel* in *Chriſt*'s Church in *Canterbury*, and on the 4th of *May* they all aſſembled in the Chapter-houſe, where after Solemn Service, and a Sermon, in which they were all admoniſh'd of their Duty out of the Holy Scriptures in a matter of ſo great importance, and having alſo cauſed the King's Grant to be read, *Henry* Biſhop of St. *David*'s was immediately demanded by all their Voices, which demand was declared by *John Langdon* one of the Monks, in the name of the reſt, to the People who were aſſembled in the Church in great numbers expecting the Election of a new Archbiſhop.

Now he could not be elected to the Archbiſhoprick, but muſt only be demanded according to the Rules of the Canon-Law, in which a Biſhop is ſaid to [m] contract marriage with his Church, *And Canonically demanded* H. Chichele.

[m] C. ſicut vir. 7. qu. 1.

and [n] cannot part from it without the Pope's leave; ſo that a Biſhop being engag'd to his See, is not elected to another, but is [o] demanded, and is ſaid not to be promoted to a ſecond Biſhoprick, but [p] tranſlated from the firſt; all which was introduc'd by the Ambition of the Popes, who by this Device got the diſpoſal of moſt of the Biſhopricks in Chriſtendom into their own hands.

Which Cuſtom was introduced by Papal Ambition.

The ſame day two of the Monks of that Society, *William Moleſh* and *John Moland*, were appointed Proxies for the reſt, who on the 15th of *March* waited upon the Biſhop at *London*, and acquainted him with the deſires of the Prior and Monks, humbly intreating him in their name to take upon him the government of the Church of *Canterbury*. At that time he anſwer'd only, that for the preſent he could determine nothing poſitively in a matter of ſo great concern, but deſir'd a day's time to conſider of it. The next day, when they came to him again in the Biſhop of *Nor-*

[n] C. inter corporalia extr. de tranſlat. Epiſc.
[o] Tot. tit. extr. de poſtul. Prelat.
[p] Tot. tit. de tranſlat. Epiſc. & Rebuff. in prax. benefit. par. 1. tit. de tranſlat. Epiſc.

wich's

wich's Houſe, in the preſence of *Edward* Duke of *York*, and ſeveral other Perſons of the greateſt Quality, he told them in expreſs words, that he could not gratify their deſires, becauſe it was not lawful for him to lay down his Biſhoprick of St. *David*'s without leave from the Pope; however, that he was not wholly averſe from accepting their offer, if the Pope would conſent to it, and therefore he referr'd their Petition to his Arbitrement. Whereupon the Prior and Monks by their Proxies ſent to *Rome*, humbly requeſted of Pope *John* the Twenty third, that he would confirm their Petion of *Henry* Biſhop of St. *David*'s to the vacant See of *Canterbury*; and at the ſame time King *Henry* ſignified by Letters to the Pope, that he had granted leave to the Prior and Monks of *Canterbury* to elect an Archbiſhop, that upon their requeſt of the Biſhop of St. *David*'s he had given his aſſent to their Petition, that the Biſhop was a Perſon of eminent Note, and had deſerv'd this Dignity by his Virtue, and that nothing now remain'd, but that he would do his part in this Affair.

H. Chichele *expects the Pope's leave.*

To obtain which, Proxies are ſent to Rome,

With the King's Letters in his favour.

Now the Merits of the Biſhop were well enough known to the Pope, firſt in

the Court of *Gregory* the Twelfth, with whom he ſided when he was Cardinal, and after that in the Council of *Piſa*, where he was alſo preſent; ſo that the *Proctors* for the Chapter of *Canterbury* ſoon obtain'd of the Pope, who was then at *Bologna*, on the 27th of *April*, that by his Bull he would abſolve the Biſhop from the Bond by which he was tied to the Church of St. *David*'s, and tranſlate him to the See of *Canterbury*; in which, notwithſtanding he did not confirm the Demand of the Monks, but promoted him to the Archbiſhoprick by way of * *Proviſor*, that ſo he might not depart from the received Cuſtom of the Popes in aſſuming to themſelves a right of donation of Biſhopricks and Livings; he added moreover this Reſtriction, That he ſhou'd not enter upon the exerciſe of his Archiepiſcopal Function till he had taken an Oath of Fidelity to *him* and the Church of *Rome*, before the Biſhops of *Wincheſter* and *Norwich*; and laſtly, by ſeveral Bulls ſent to the Prior and Monks of *Canterbury*, to the Biſhops of that Province, to the Prelates and Vaſſals of the Church, and to all the People he commanded them to obey *Henry* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,

The Pope diverc'd H. Chichele *from* St. David's. *Made him Archbiſhop by way of proviſor.*

* Proviſionis titulo.

But he was firſt to be ſworn to the Infallible Chair.

terbury, and to pay him all the reverence, honour, obedience, and other Services due to his Function.

But beſide the *Petition* of the *Chapter* and the *Pope's Bull*, there yet remain'd the *Pall*, which was an [q] Ornament taken from the Body of St. *Peter* who is buried at *Rome*, and was worn [r] only by *Patriarchs* and *Archbiſhops*, and ſome Biſhops to whom it was granted by a particular Privilege, to [s] denote that full power that they have over the inferior Biſhops, and that [t] only in the Churches of their own Province, and upon Holidays appointed by the *Pope*, and [u] till they had receiv'd it, it was accounted unlawful for them to call a *Synod*, to make holy Water, to conſer Orders, to conſecrate Churches, or to exerciſe any part of their Function. This he obtain'd of the Pope by the means of *Robert Apilton* Canon of *York*, whom he ſent to *Bologna* for that purpoſe; which afterwards the Biſhops of *Wincheſter* and *Norwich*, by a Power de-

The Pall, denoting full power over the other Biſhops,

[q] C. Significaſti. 4. de elect.
[r] C. Antiq. 23. de Privileg.
[s] C. niſi 3. de uſu Pallii.
[t] C. 1. eod. lit.
[u] C. ex tuarum. 5. eod. tit.

legated

Delivered him in the King's Palace of Sutton.

legated to them by the Pope's Bull, deliver'd to him with great ſolemnity in the King's Palace of *Sutton*, in the preſence of the *King* himſelf, *Humfry* Duke of *Glocester*, *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, *George* Earl of *March*, and many other of the Nobility; and there he took an Oath of Obedience and Fidelity to the *Pope* (without which they [x] could not deliver him the Pall) in theſe words.

Where he took the Oath of Obedience.

I Henry *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *will be faithful and obedient to St.* Peter, *to the holy Apoſtolical Church of* Rome, *and to my Lord* John *the Twenty third, and his Succeſſors that ſhall be canonically elected. I will not conſent to, nor engage in any Deſign againſt their Life, Limbs or Liberty. The Secrets that they ſhall entruſt me with, either by themſelves, by their Legates, or by Letters, I will not willingly reveal to any one to their prejudice. I will aſſiſt them in maintaining and defending the* Papacy, *and the Rights of St.* Peter, *againſt all perſons whatſoever, as far as it conſiſts with my Order. I will honourably attend the* Legate *of the* Apoſtolick See *both at his coming and return, and will*

[x] A c. Significaſti. de Electi.

ſupply

ſupply him in his neceſſities. When I am call'd to a Council *I will come, except I ſhall be hinder'd by ſome lawful Impediment. I will viſit the* Apoſtolical Palace *every three years, either in my own perſon, or by my Deputy, except I ſhall be excus'd by leave from the* Pope. *The Poſſeſſions belonging to my Archiepiſcopal See I will not ſell, nor give away, nor mortgage, nor grant any new Infeoffments of them, nor any other way alienate without the conſent of the* Pope. *So help me* God, *and his holy Goſpel.*

But though he had obtain'd a power in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs from the *Pope*, yet he could not meddle with the Lands and Revenues of the Church without the King's Authority. Wherefore he went to the *King* at *Leiceſter*, where he was put in poſſeſſion of them on the 30th of *May*, after he had ſworn Allegiance to the *King*, and had expreſly renounc'd all thoſe Clauſes in the Pope's Bull for his Tranſlation which might prejudice the King, or derogate from his Royal Prerogative; after which the whole Revenue of the Archbiſhoprick, which upon the death of *Thomas Arundel* fell to the Exchequer, were by a particular favour granted him by a Patent under

The Pope gave the Church, but the King could only give the Land.

Which was done after renouncing of the Clauſes derogatory to the King's Power.

For his Patent he paid Six hundred Marks.

under the Great Seal, after he had paid Six hundred Marks.

He came to *Leiceſter* upon the account of the Parliament which the *King* had call'd there, that he might conſult with his Prelates, Lords and Commons about making new Laws, raiſing Money, and the State of the Kingdom in general. In this Parliament *the Archbiſhop* by his great Wiſdom averted a terrible Storm from the Church, which was rais'd againſt it by the envy of the Nobility and Commonalty at the Wealth of the Prelates, which had ſhewed it ſelf at ſeveral times during the Reign of *Henry* the Fourth, but now ſeem'd to threaten them more nearly in this new Government. For ten years before this in a Parliament holden at *Coventry* in the Year 1404. when King *Henry* the Fourth demanded Money of them for his Wars with the *Scots*, the *Welſh*, the *Bretons*, the *Flemings*, and the *French*, the *Houſe of Commons* replied, that there was no other way of ſupplying the neceſſities of the Publick, but by diminiſhing the exceſſive Wealth of the Clergy; and that ſuch was the Condition of the People of *England*, that they not only advanc'd Money

Secur'd the Church from the Envy of the two Houſes.

Being formerly voted to ſupply King Henry the Fourth by the Church's Wealth.

Money continually for the Service of the War, but alſo expos'd their perſons to the common Enemy, while the Clergy ſtaid at home, and neither ſerv'd their Country with their Perſons, nor their Eſtates. To this *Thomas Arundel* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, briskly replied, That the Clergy granted Tenths oftner than the Laity did Fifteenths, and that more of their Tenants and Domeſticks ſerv'd in the Wars, than of thoſe of the Nobility, beſide their Prayers which they pour'd out to *God* day and night for the proſperity of the Kingdom. And preſently turning himſelf to the *King*, he fell upon his Knees, and beſought him that he would be mindful of his *Oath* by which he had ſolemnly promis'd before *God* and Man to preſerve the Rights and Privileges of the Church entire and unviolated; by which, and by engaging thoſe of the Nobility whom he thought to favour his Cauſe, he prevail'd ſo far, that the Demands of the Commons were thrown out by a publick Act.

Whilſt the Church paid Tenths oftener than the Laity did Fifteenths, &c.

Which Conſideration, but chiefly the Interceſſion of his Predeceſſor with the King, had then averted the ſtorm.

Six years after this in another Parliament holden by *Henry* the Fourth at *Weſtminſter*, the *Commons* in an Addreſs preſented to the King, ſet forth that the

Another Addreſs of the Commons againſt the Clergy.

the Revenues of the Prelates and Monks which they conſumed in Debauchery and Excels, were ſufficient to ſupply the Neceſſities of the King and Kingdom, that out of them might be maintain'd Fifteen *Earls*, Fifteen hundred *Knights*, Six thouſand two hundred *Eſquires*, and One hundred *Hoſpitals*, and therefore they beſought the King that he would ſeiſe them into his own hands, and out of them would defray the neceſſary Expences of the Kingdom. To which *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* again replied, That the *Commons* did not deſire the Lands of the Clergy to enrich the Exchequer, but to repair their own Fortunes, which were waſted by their Prodigality out of the rich Spoils of the Church; as it had formerly happened to the Monaſteries in *France*, which in the Wars between the *Engliſh* and the *French* were brought into the Treaſury, out of which (ſaid he) the King has not now ſo much as a Noble left. At that time alſo the King rejected the Petition of the *Commons*, whether it were that he fear'd an eternal Infamy would attend him if he ſhould rob the Church, or becauſe he thought that the Promoters of this Deſign

Which was deſign'd, as the then Biſhop alledg'd, for the enriching of themſelves.

King of France, *ſaid he, has not a Noble now of the Revenues of the Monaſteries that were brought to the Exchequer.*

The Petition rejected.

ſign were ſecret Favourers of the Doctrine of *John Wickliff*, to which he had always a great averſion.

From that time, during the Reign of *Henry* the Fourth, there was nothing attempted againſt the Church. But in this Parliament at *Leiceſter*, the *Houſe of Commons* in an Addreſs petition'd the new King, that their demands againſt the Clergy which were repreſented four years ago, might be taken into conſideration again, and voted in both Houſes. The *Archbiſhop* was extremely troubled at this; for he was very ſollicitous that the Church ſhould receive no prejudice under his Government; his greateſt fear aroſe from the conſideration of the *King*'s Youth, which is generally bent upon haſty Deſigns and Innovations. Having therefore communicated this Affair to the Biſhops, it was determin'd by them that the *Clergy* ſhould offer the *King* a great Sum of Money, and excite him to make war with the *French*, and to aſſert his Title to that Crown, which falling to *Edward* the Second by Marriage, was by him tranſmitted to his Succeſſors.

Henry the Fourth averſe to Wickliff's *Doctrine, abetted by the Petitioners.*

In Henry *the Fifth's time the Addreſs renew'd.*

To avoid which the Clergy reſolv'd to give the King Money for a War with France.

Moſt of the Writers of that Age relate that the Archbiſhop upon this occaſion

For which a Synod is call'd at London.

caſion preſently call'd a Synod at *London*, yet none of their Decrees are now to be found among the publick Records.

The Title of the Kings of England *to* France.

Now *our* Kings claim'd the Crown of *France* by this Title, *Charles the Fair* King of *France*, who was the only ſurviving Male-Heir of the Line of *Philip the Fair*, his Father dying without Iſſue,

Claim'd by Edward *the Third.*

Edward the Third King of *England*, Son to *Edward* the Second by *Iſabella*, Daughter of *Philip the Fair*, by his Ambaſſadors demanded the Crown of *France* of the Eſtates of that Kingdom, as next of kin to *Philip the Fair* his Mother's Father, and *Charles* his Unkle. On the

Whoſe Competitor was Philip de Valois.

other ſide, *Philip de Valois*, Son to *Charles de Valois*, who was Brother to *Philip the Fair*, maintained that he was next Heir by right of Succeſſion, as Couſin German to the late King *Charles the Fair*, whereas *Edward* claim'd only in right of his Mother, as being Grandſon to *Philip the Fair* by his Daughter, and Nephew to *Charles the Fair* by his Siſter; which Claim was contrary to the Laws and Conſtitutions of *France*, by which the Crown is to deſcend upon the Male-line only; alledging the words of the *Salick Law*, that no Woman ſhould

ſhould inherit in *Salick Land*, which *Salick Land* he affirm'd to be the Kingdom of *France*. The *French* therefore rejected King *Edward*'s Claim, and acknowledg'd *Philip* for their King, whereupon *Edward* preſently aſſum'd the Title of King of *France*, which *our Kings* have us'd ever ſince; and having invaded *France* ſucceſsfully, he left the Quarrel entail'd upon his Succeſſors, together with the Crown of *England*. After him *Richard* the Second, a weak Prince, deſiſted wholly from the War with the *French*; and *Henry* the Fourth, though he were a Valiant Prince, yet being taken up partly with the Rebellions of the *Welch*, and partly with the Inteſtine Diviſions of his own Nobility, he could not employ the whole Force of the Kingdom againſt them. But in *Henry* the Fifth all opportunities concurr'd for carrying on the War, a vigorous Age, a great Courage, Riches and Peace at home. Beſide which, the Archbiſhop was of opinion, that the fierce and reſtleſs Diſpoſition of the Young King ought to be employ'd in ſome difficult Enterprize; and that the only way to keep him from making any Diſturbances at home, was to ſhew him

King Edward *claiming by's Mother, rejected under pretence of the* Salick Law, *aſſumed the Title.*

Succeſsfully invaded France, *and entail'd the Quarrel.*

Richard *the Second waved the Quarrel.*

Henry *the Fourth was diverted by Inteſtine Commotions.*

How the happy Juncture was in Henry *the Fifth's time.*

As Chichele *thought, for a more glorious Diverſion.*

an Enemy abroad, as there is no other way to ſtop the fury of a Torrent, but by dividing the Water into ſeveral Chanels. For this end he roſe from his Seat in the Houſe of Lords, and addreſs'd himſelf to the King, who ſate on his Throne, in this manner.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

His Speech to the King for that purpoſe.

IN this Conſultation about the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, when ſo many things have been propos'd, tending to reſtrain the Vices of your Subjects by good Laws to the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and to the eſtabliſhment of the Peace of the Kingdom, it would be accounted the higheſt ingratitude, if I alone, who by your bounty have been lately advanced to the higheſt pitch of Honour, ſhould conceal thoſe things which ſeem ſo neceſſary to me, for enlarging the Bounds of your Dominion, and advancing your Reputation amongſt Foreign Nations. For although by eſtabliſhing good and wholſome Laws, by the due adminiſtration of Juſtice, and by the ſettlement of peace at home, you may live ſafely and ſecurely; yet certainly you will have but little regard to your Honour, unleſs you look abroad, and conſider how you may extend the limits of your Empire, and revenge the Injuries

Accommodates himſelf to the King's Heroic Temper.

Injuries done to you by your Enemies; for this Opinion hath been conſtantly received by all Princes whatſoever, that the eminence of Kingly Dignity doth conſiſt not ſo much in the Nobility of their Birth, the enjoyment of Pleaſures, the abundance of all things, the Wealth of their Subjects, and the Peace of their Kingdoms, as in the extent of their Dominion, the multitude of their Subjects, and the number of their Towns.

And though the Realms of England *and* Ireland, *which are devolv'd upon you from a long ſeries of your Anceſtors, may ſufficiently furniſh you with all theſe, yet they are very ſmall if compar'd with the ſpacious Kingdom of* France, *which in number of People, the Wealth of its Cities, in ſtrong Garriſons and fortified Towns, exceeds all the Kingdoms in the World; containing, as the* French *themſelves report, above Eighty Provinces exceeding populous, One hundred and eight Biſhops Sees, above One thouſand Convents, and Thirteen thouſand Pariſhes. All which deſcending to your Highneſs by right of Inheritance from* Edward *the Third, your Great Grandfather, are unjuſtly detain'd by* Charles *the Sixth, commonly call'd* King of France; *to ſay nothing of thoſe Injuries which are daily*

Thinks France *no leſs than the Envy of the World.*

Repreſents the King's Right.

And inſinuates the Injuries done his French *Provinces.*

offer'd your Subjects, in Normandy, Gaſcogne, Aquitain, and the Provinces of Anjou and Maine, which your Anceſtors long ago poſſeſs'd by another kind of Title, and with the conſent of the French themſelves.

The Salick Law an Obtruſion.

And that they may have ſome colour for this Injuſtice; they obtrude upon you the Salick Law made by Pharamond the firſt King of the Francs, by which Law they ſay it is provided, That no Woman ſhall ſucceed in Salick Land, affirming by a fallacious Interpretation, that by the Salick Land is meant the Kingdom of France,

And a Cheat to debar the Female Line.

and by this Cheat they would debar the Female Line of their right of Succeſſion, and defraud them of their Inheritance.

But made by Pharamond, as pretended.

Now the very Title of the Law does ſufficiently evince the novelty of this Interpretation. For it is affirmed by moſt of the [y] Writers of that Nation, that Pharamond was only Duke of Franconia in Germany, that he never paſs'd the Rhine, nor ever came near the Confines of France; but that Four hundred years after his death, when Charles the Great had conquer'd the Saxons, and brought them over to Chri-

[y] Gregor. Turon. lib. 2. Paul. Æmyl. in princ. Girard. du Haillan. livre 1.

ſtianity,

ſtinity, ſome of his Soldiers paſſing the Rhine, *ſetled their Habitations upon the River* Sala *(who from thence were call'd* Salick Francs) *in that part of* Germany *which is now call'd* Miſnia; *and that being very much offended at the immodeſt behaviour of the* German *Women, they made a Law, by which they excluded that Sex from inheriting any part of the* Salick *Land. So that this Conſtitution is abſurdly aſcrib'd to* Pharamond, *which had its original from a People that ſprung up four hundred years after him, and can no more concern the* French, *than it doth the* Belgians, *who at that time were contain'd within the bounds of* France, *or any other Neighbouring Nation.*

But Four hundred years after him, and in Germany.

But ſuppoſe that it did oblige the French, *yet even then it relates only to* [1] *private Inheritances, and not to publick Right of Government, or the Succeſſion of the Kingdom; and therefore whenever the* French *Kings diſputed the Title with one another, they never made any account of this Law; but when they contended with Foreign Princes they then alledg'd it, that by this means they might exclude them from the Government.*

If it obliges the French, *it relates to private Inheritances only; for,*

In diſpute, one French *King never us'd it againſt another; for*

[1] Franc. Hottom. in Franco-gall. cap. 10.

Pepin *claimed by a Female,*

For Pepin *who depriv'd the Race of* Pharamond *of the Kingdom by depoſing* Childeric, *claim'd the Crown as next Heir to* Blithild, *Daughter to* Clothaire *the Firſt, which Title was confirm'd by* Pope Zachary, *and by the conſent of the People of* France.

and ſo did Hugh Capet.

When his Poſterity had reign'd for Two hundred years, Hugh Capet *put by* Charles *Duke of* Lorrain, *who was the only ſurviving Heir of the Line of* Pepin *and* Charles the Great, *pretending himſelf to be lineally deſcended from* Lingarda, *the Daughter of* Charlemain *who was Grandſon to* Charles the Great, *by which Title he obtain'd the Crown.*

And by the like Lewis *the Tenth confirm'd his Right.*

His Grandſon Lewis *the Tenth, who was canoniz'd for a Saint, and whom all we Chriſtians honour as ſuch, being not very well ſatisfied with the right of his Grandfather* Capet, *out of a religious ſcruple would have declined the Government, had he not call'd to mind, that his Grandmother Queen* Iſabel *was next Heir to* Ermingarda, *Daughter and Heir of* Charles *of* Lorrain, *whom* Capet *had impiouſly depriv'd both of his Life and Kingdom.*

From him all theſe later Kings of France *and this* Charles *the Sixth, who now reigns, are deſcended, and all theſe obtain'd*

obtain'd the Kingdom in right of Female Succeſſion, which by the Salick *Law they would now debar you of, and would fain terrify you with this Bugbear, which they themſelves ſecurely contemn.*

This Law made a Bugbear to Foreigners, contemned by themſelves.

Nor can that be properly call'd a Law, which has no ſhew of equity or juſtice in it, nay which contradicts all Laws both Divine and Humane, but ought rather to be term'd a maſque or ſhadow of a Law. For by the Civil Laws of the Romans, *which are approv'd by the conſent of all Nations,*[z] *Women are admitted to inherit equally with Men, and the diſtinction of Agnation and Cognation is taken away upon very good grounds, for they that introduc'd it, ſeem'd to have laid the blame upon Nature for producing ſome Women as well as Men, and Women ſuffer through the fault of their Parents in being born of that Sex, and not of the Male.*

'Tis contrary to the Civil Law; and

Theſe Laws *were afterwards admitted by the* Sicilians, Neapolitans, Navarrois, Spaniards, Portugueſe, Scots, *and (to ſay nothing of our ſelves) by almoſt all Nations, by the Conſtitutions of all which,*

The Conſtitutions of moſt Nations,

[z] L. maximum intem. c. d. liber. præterit. l. lege 12. Tab. c. de legit. hæred. ſect. Si quis igitur. Anth. de hæred. ab inteſt. ſect. Item vetuſtas. Inſtit. eod. tit.

Women for want of Male-heirs, are admitted to the Government; and herein they all follow the preſcription of that Divine Law which God Almighty *gave the* Jews *by Moſes in the Twenty ſeventh Chapter of* Numbers; If a man dye and have no Son, the Inheritance ſhall paſs to his Daughter: *To which Ordinance if any Laws in any Nation whatſoever be found repugnant, they are not Laws but Corruptions, ſeeing they depart from that principal Rule of Juſtice which the great Lawgiver preſcrib'd to his own People.*

And to the Levitic Law.

Numb 27. 8.

But ſetting aſide thoſe Women who govern'd that very People, and thoſe Kings who inherited that Crown in right of their Mothers, we Chriſtians do all acknowledge, that Jeſus Chriſt *was the lawful Heir of the* Jewiſh *Kingdom; now they who deny a right of Succeſſion to be deriv'd from the Female Sex, do not only oppoſe his Title, but alſo deprive us of thoſe exceeding great Benefits which* God *hath promis'd to Mankind through* Chriſt. *For* God *having promis'd* Abraham *that in his Seed all the Nations of the Earth ſhould be bleſſed, becauſe the* Meſſias *was to come out of his Family; and the Prophets* Iſaiah *and* Micah, *by the inſpiration of the* Holy Ghoſt, *having propheſied many Ages before that* Chriſt

Jeſus Chriſt *the Lawful Heir, by his Mother of the* Jewiſh *Kingdom.*

Chriſt *ſhould ſpring out of the Root of* Jeſſe, *and out of the Family of* David, *and that the Tribe of* Juda *ſhould be the nobleſt of all the reſt, becauſe* Chriſt *was to ariſe out of it who ſhould govern the People of* Iſrael; *if the right of Succeſſion be taken away from the Female Sex, we ſhall find no truth in theſe Divine Oracles, for* Chriſt *being begotten by an Eternal Father, could not ſpring from the Seed of* Abraham, *from the Root of* Jeſſe, *from the Houſe of* David, *and from the Tribe of* Juda *but by Inheritance from his Mother.*

The French *rather deny the Bible, than ſubmit to a Foreign Prince.*

But the French *chuſe rather to deſtroy the veracity of the Divine Promiſes, than to ſubmit to a Foreign Prince; and they that call themſelves* moſt Chriſtian, *do prefer a ſuppoſititious Law of* Pharamond *a Heathen, before thoſe ſacred Laws given by* God *himſelf.*

I would ask the French *why they exclude* Women *from a right of governing, whom all other Nations do admit? Is it becauſe their Government is ſo much better than that of all other Nations, and even than that of the* Jews, *which was conſtituted by* God *himſelf, that only men are capable of adminiſtring it? or does* France, *which as they ſay produces the braveſt men in the World*

World, bring forth the weakeſt and moſt deſpicable Women? or did your great Grandfather's Mother Iſabella *commit ſome heinous Crime, for which ſhe a King's Daughter, and Siſter to Kings, deſerv'd to be depriv'd of the Crown?*

But though we ſhould grant them all this, yet ſeeing they have formerly rejected your great Grandfather King Edward, *and do now diſclaim any Authority that your* Highneſs *hath over them, they are very manifeſtly convicted of Treaſon againſt you.*

The Salick Law *literally excludes not the Sons of Females.*

For admitting the Salick *Law to be in force in the Kingdom of* France, *let Females be excluded, and the Male Iſſue only inherit the Crown, yet by what words of that Law are the Sons of thoſe Females excluded? Shall a Law that debars Women from inheriting, in reſpect of the natural Levity of their Sex, be made to contradict it ſelf, and for a quite contrary reaſon, to put by Men alſo? or will they by a kind of malicious comprehenſion extend thoſe words of the Law to the Male-Sex, which reach only the Female? Wherefore, though they exclude* Iſabella, *why did they not admit her Son* Edward, *a magnanimous and prudent Perſon? why do they not invite your Highneſs, a Prince every way qualified for Government?*

Government? For it is a received Maxim amongſt the Lawyers, that one [a] *unworthy or incapable may tranſmit ſome ſort of right to his Heir; and that* [b] *thoſe Laws that take away from Females the right of Inheritance, are contrary to right Reaſon and natural Juſtice; that none but the ſtricteſt interpretation of them is to be admitted, and that they* [c] *may not be ſtretch'd beyond the very Letter,* [d] *from Women to Men, nor to the* [e] *excluſion of a Sex that is not mentioned in them, but ought rather*

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[a] L. Si ex patronis. 10. ſect. Julianus. ff. de bonis libert. l. Divi fratres. 17. ff. de jure patr. l. 1. ſect. ſi filius. ff. de ſuis & legit. hæred. l. cum dotem. 57 ff. ad leg. Falcid. l. 2. ſect. nullum. ff. de decurion. l. in ſervitutem. 16. ſect. ſi patroni filius. ff. de bonis libert. l. ſi vellem. 4. ſect. ſi deportatus. ff. eod. tit. l. 1. ſect. filium. ff. de bon. poſſ. contr. tab.

[b] Sect. néque Authent. de trient. & ſereniſſ. d. l. maximum vitium c. de liber. præter Bald. ad. l. 2. n. 7. c. quæ ſit. long. conſuet. Bald. ad l. ſi defunctus. n. 8. C. de ſuis & legit. Anchor. ad c. Canonum ſtatuta. n. 311. de Conſtit. Alex. Conſ. 16. vol. 1. Bart. ad. l. cunctos populos. n. 33. C. de ſum. Trinit.

[c] L. Curials. C. de præd. decur. lib. 10 l. filius fam. 7. ſect. ſed meminiſſe. ff de donat. l. maritum. 42. ff. ſol. matr. l. ſi vero. 64. ſect. ſi vero. ff. eod.

[d] L. Si ita ſcriptum. 45. in princ. ff. de leg. 2. Rebuff. ad. l. 1. ff. de verb. ſign.

[e] L. Proſpexit. 12. ſect. 1. ff. qui & à quib. manum. l. commodiſſim. 10. ff. de lib. & poſthum. l. ſi cum dotem. 22. in princ. ff. ſol. matr.

And is to be taken in the most favourable sense.

to be taken in the most favourable acceptation.

The Archbishop asserts the King's Call as well as Right to France.

Seeing therefore (most mighty Prince) that you are call'd to the Kingdom of France *by the Laws both of God and Man, assert that Right which is denied you by the* French *by force of Arms, strike off that Crown from the head of the King of* France *which he hath unjustly put on, repress the Rebellions of that People with fire and sword, maintain the ancient Honour of the* English *Name amongst Foreign Nations, and suffer not Posterity to accuse your Tameness in passing by those Affronts put upon you by your Enemies.*

With other great Encouragements to the Expedition.

For besides a very just Cause, which is commonly attended with the Divine Assistance, you have all things that can be desir'd for carrying on a War with success; a vigorous Age, a strong and healthful Constitution, a loyal Nobility and Commonalty, and a flourishing Kingdom; and lastly, We your Subjects of the Clergy *have granted your Highness a greater Sum of Money than your Predecessors ever received of our Order, which we very readily and chearfully offer you for the Charges of this War, and shall daily in our Prayers implore*

[c] C. Statutum 22. de Elect. in 6.

the

the Divine Majeſty, that by the proſperous ſucceſs of your Arms he would make known to all the World the Juſtice of your Cauſe.

Succeſs a Good Sign in the Vertuous and Brave.

The *Archbiſhop* having ended his Speech, the King ſeem'd very much affected with it. But *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, Preſident of the *North*, fearing the Incurſions of the *Scots* if the King ſhould paſs over into *France*, in a long Oration endeavour'd to perſuade, "That a War with the "*Scots* was to be undertaken before "that with the *French*; and after he "had excuſed himſelf in the beginning "of his Speech for his want of Learn- "ing, as not being able to contend "with my Lord of *Canterbury* either "in Eloquence or Knowledge, he ad- "ded, That he had learn't from Wiſe "men, and from his own Experience, "that Forces united are ſtronger than "diſjoin'd; and that it was leſs hazar- "dous to invade a Neigbouring Enemy, "than one more remote. Thus the "*Romans* firſt reduc'd to their obedi- "ence the *Samnites*, the *Fidenates*, the "*Volſci*, and thoſe People of *Italy* that "lay next to them, before they attempt- "ed

But the Earl of Weſtmorland *adviſes a War with the* Scots.

From the Roman *Example to begin with the leſſer Enemy.*

" ed to meddle with Foreign Nations;
" and afterwards preferr'd the little
" Island of *Sicily* becauſe it border'd up-
" on *Italy*, before the vaſt Regions of
" *Pannonia*, *Numidia* and *Germany*.

And the readineſs of Proviſions for the latter.

" He ſhew'd that the War with the
" *Scots* would be managed here at home
" where Soldiers and all other neceſſary
" preparations for War would be ready
" at hand, whereas againſt the *French*
" there was a neceſſity of providing a
" great Fleet and Army at a prodigi-
" ous charge, when the Seat of the
" War was to be in the Enemies Coun-

With the eaſineſs of the Victory.

" try; that the Victory would be eaſily
" obtain'd over the *Scots*, their King
" being Priſoner in *England*, and the
" ſtate of Affairs there being in confu-
" ſion through the unſeaſonable ſeveri-
" ty of *Alban* the Regent; and laſtly,

The juſtice and neceſſity of the War.

" That the cauſe of this War would be
" very juſt, being occaſioned by the Ra-
" vages and Robberies daily committed
" by the *Scots*, which they would exer-
" ciſe with greater fury while the *Eng-*
" *liſh* were engag'd with the *French*,
" who are in ſtrict conjunction with the
" *Scots* by an ancient and even natural
" Alliance that is between the two Na-
" tions, and therefore that it would be

" very

" very hazardous to invade the *French*,
" before *England* was ſecur'd from the
" *Scots* at home.

To this Speech of the Earl's, reply'd *John* Duke of *Exeter*, a Man of great Wiſdom and Learning, which he had acquir'd in the Univerſities of *Italy*, whither he was ſent by his Father, who deſign'd him for the Church; He very eloquently maintained, " That the " *French* ought firſt to be invaded, upon whoſe aid the *Scots* relying, infeſted the *Engliſh*: That if they were ſubdued, the *Scots* would come in of themſelves, according to this Aphoriſm of the Phyſicians, That the Remedy muſt be firſt applied to the Cauſe of the Diſeaſe; and that in order to the healing a Wound effectually, the peccant Humour muſt firſt of all be purg'd. For from whence, *ſaid he*, do the *Scots* draw the firſt rudiments either of Learning or Arms, but from their Education in *France*? How can the *Scotch* Nobility be maintain'd, if thoſe Penſions ſhould fail which they uſe to receive from *France*? or if that Kingdom ſhould be ſubdued, with what Nation will the *Scots* maintain any Commerce, or from whom will

The Earl Anſwered by Jo. *Duke of* Exeter.

That the Scot's *Strength* (*lying in the* French) *ought to be firſt attaqued.*

France *once conquer'd, the* Scots *will be helpleſs. Adviſed to hinder the* Scots *Attempts in the King's abſence. Which Opinion highly applauded.*

" will they implore Aſſiſtance? Not " from *Denmark*; that King is allied " to you by marriage with your Siſter; " not from *Portugal* or *Caſtile*, both " thoſe Princes are your Couſin-Ger- " mans; not from *Italy*, that is too re- " mote; not from *Germany* or *Hungary*, " they are both in league with us; ſo " that the *Scots* will ſubmit to you of " themſelves when the *French* are con- " quer'd, as the Tree neceſſarily wi- " thers when the Sap fails.

" He alſo ſhew'd in the Inſtances of " *Malcolm* and *David Bruce*, that the " *Scots* never invaded *England*, but " when the *Engliſh* were at war with " *France*, and therefore he propos'd " that the Earl of *Weſtmorland* ſhould " be ſent with ſome choice Troops to " hinder them from attempting any " thing in the King's abſence. He con- " cluded, that the Conqueſt of *France* " would be a rich and plentiful reward " of their Victory, in compariſon of " which that of *Scotland* was but poor " and inconſiderable.

And War with France was the Cry of the Houſe.

The King and the Nobility were ſo much inclin'd in favour of this Opini- on, but eſpecially the Dukes of *Clarence*, *Bedford* and *Gloceſter* the King's Bre- thren,

thren, who were enflam'd with the deſire of acquiring Honour and Renown in the War with *France* by the Example of their Anceſtors, that when it came to be voted after the uſual manner, they all concurred in their Opinion with the *Archbiſhop*, and cried out confuſedly in the Houſe, *War, War with France.*

By this means the Archbiſhop obtain'd great commendation of Poſterity for his Wiſdom, who by this Counſel of his promoted a very ſucceſsful War, and averted a very great Calamity from the Church. *The Archbiſhop's renowned for the wiſdom of his Counſel.*

The King having diſſolv'd the Parliament, with great diligence provided his Army and Navy, and made all other neceſſary preparations for ſuch a War, deſigning to invade *France* the next Year. In the beginning of which, that he might proceed according to the Law of Nations, he ſent Ambaſſadors into *France* the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Norwich* to demand the Kingdom of King *Charles*, who receiv'd them civilly, and told them, that he would ſhortly ſend Ambaſſadors into *England* to return an Anſwer to their Demands. The Fleet and Army being ready for this Expedi- *The King provides Army and Navy.* 1415. *Sends Ambaſſadors to demand* France.

tion, and the Soldiers being order'd to rendezvouz at *Southampton*, in order to embark on Board the Fleet, The *King* in his Journy thither ſtaid ſome time at *Wincheſter*, where the *French Ambaſſadors* came to him, who were the Earl of *Vendoſme*, *William Bouratier* Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, *Peter Fremell* Biſhop of *Liſieux*, and *Walter Cole* Secretary to the King. The Archbiſhop of *Bourges* made an Eloquent Oration in the name of the reſt; in which, after he had largely and floridly deſcrib'd the Miſeries of War, and the Advantages of Peace, he offer'd the King in marriage the Lady *Catharine*, King *Charle's* Daughter, if he would deſiſt from the War, promiſing for her Dowry a great Sum of Money, and ſome part of thoſe Provinces which the King demanded by right of Inheritance. The King only anſwer'd at that time, that he would conſider of the Conditions which they propos'd, and the next day ſitting on his Throne, and attended with a great number of the Nobility, the Ambaſſadors being call'd in, he told them that the Conditions which they offer'd were ſuch, as he could not accept of with honour; and calling *Henry* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he com-

The Army's Rendezvouz at Southampton.

The French *Ambaſſadors, in Anſwer, offer the* French *King's Daughter in Marriage.*

Their Conditions not thought honourable by the King.

commanded him to give a fuller Anſwer to the Archbiſhop of *Bourges* Oration; which he did to this effect.

That the King as ſoon as he came to the Crown, thought nothing of greater importance than to maintain peace as well at home amongſt his own Subjects, as abroad with Foreign Princes. For which cauſe he had call'd a Parliament, in which having ſetled his Affairs at home, he had ſent Ambaſſadors into France *to claim his right, and to demand that part of the Kingdom of* France *which the Kings of* England *had held for ſome Ages by a lawful poſſeſſion. But ſeeing his Ambaſſadors had brought back no Anſwer from King* Charles, *that he had levied an Army, and provided all things neceſſary for the War, and that he was now ready to paſs over into* France, *and revenge the wrong they had done him when he perceiv'd they made no account of his Right. Nevertheleſs, that he might teſtify to all the World, how averſe he was from ſhedding Chriſtian Blood by the mutual Butchery of War, that he would remit ſomething of his Right, that he would diſband his Army, and eſtabliſh a Peace between the two Nations by marriage with* Catharine, *upon condition that they would*

The Archbiſhop's more full Anſwer.

That the French *King had not anſwered King* Henry's *Demand.*

restore to him the Dutchies of Aquitain *and* Anjou, *and the other Dominions which his Anceſtors enjoy'd in* France *neither forcibly, nor clandeſtinely, nor precariouſly. That unleſs theſe Conditions were accepted, the King would immediately enter* France *with his Army, and lay it waſte with Fire and Sword; nor would he ever deſiſt from ſlaughter and revenge, till he had reduc'd it to his obedience, and had recover'd the Dominion tranſmitted to him by right of Inheritance from his Predeceſſors. And laſtly, That he call'd God Almighty both for a Witneſs and Avenger of his Cauſe, whoſe Majeſty he truſted would be propitious to ſo juſt a War.*

Who inſiſted only on the Dominions his Anceſtors had enjoyed.

Which Anſwer the King confirms.

When the Archbiſhop had done ſpeaking, the King interpos'd, and with his Royal Word confirm'd all that he had deliver'd in more copious and Rhetorical Terms. To which when the *Archbiſhop* of *Bourges* began to reply with reproachful Language, and to reflect upon the *King* with more freedom than conſiſted with the Character of an Ambaſſador, the *King* only reprimanded him for the liberty which he took, and commanded the Ambaſſadors to depart the Kingdom under ſafe Conduct.

The French *Ambaſſadors remanded.*

The

The King ſoon after follow'd them, ſetting ſail from *Southampton* with his whole Army on the 13th of *Auguſt*; And at his firſt arrival in *Normandy*, he took *Harfleur*, a very ſtrong Town, after a Month's ſiege; the Winter coming on, he march'd from thence towards *Calais*, and having paſs'd the *Seine*, and being provok'd and ſet upon in his march by the *French*, he defeated them in a pitcht Battel near *Agincourt* on the 25th of *October*. It is certain that the *Engliſh* never fought with greater ſucceſs, than in this Battel; for of the *French* Ten thouſand were ſlain, with the loſs of Two hundred only on our ſide, as the 5 *French Writers* themſelves have recorded it, and the Dukes of *Orleans* and *Bourbon*, with a great many of the Nobility of *France*, were taken Priſoners, and brought over into *England*.

The King ſets ſail.

Takes Harfleur.

Defeats the French *at* Agincourt.

Of whom Ten thouſand are ſlain.

And many Noble Priſoners.

Whilſt the King was in *France*, by his command the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* order'd all the Clergy of that Dioceſs to be in Arms, leſt the *French* ſhould in the King's abſence make any

In the King's abſence, the Archbiſhop arms the Clergy in Kent.

5 Paul. Æmyl. in Carol. 6.

attempt upon the Coaſt of *Kent*, which lay expos'd to their Invaſion; after which he appointed a Synod of his Province to be held at *London* on the 28th of *November*: The firſt day of their meeting was taken up in Religious Solemnities; For after Maſs, which was celebrated in the Morning by the Archbiſhop on the High Altar in St. *Paul*'s, *William Lyndewood* Chancellor of *Canterbury* preach'd before the whole Body of the Clergy (which was aſſembled in S. *Mary*'s Chappel in that Cathedral) upon theſe words of the Prophet *Jeremy* (cap. 6. v. 16.) *Stand ye in the ways and ſee.* The following days the Biſhops and Abbots met in St. *Mary*'s Chappel, and the Priors, Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors of the ſeveral Dioceſſes withdrew into the Chapter-houſe, where they conſulted ſeparately about the Affairs of the Church, from whence they are generally call'd the Upper and Lower Houſe of Convocation.

Calls a Synod.

In this Synod two Tenths were granted to the King for the War with *France* out of all Eccleſiaſtical Revenues and Benefices that us'd to pay Tenths, one of them to be paid at St. *Martin*'s day next following, and the other on the ſame

In which two Tenths are granted for the War.

ſame day the next Year: On the 2d of *December* the Archbiſhop diſſolv'd the Synod; after that, at the King's deſire, and with the conſent of both Houſes, he had appointed the days of St. *George*, St. *David*, St. *Cedda*, and St. *Winifred*, to be obſerv'd as Holidays. This Decree is ſtill to be ſeen amongſt the [h] *Engliſh* Conſtitutions.

The next Year he held another Synod at *London* on the firſt of *April*, to conſult with the Biſhops and other Prelates about ſending Delegates to the Council at *Conſtance*. For Chriſtendom was ſtill divided between three Popes, *John* the Twenty third, who exercis'd the Pontifical Function at *Rome*, *Gregory* the Twelfth at *Ariminum*, and *Benedict* the Thirteenth at *Avignon*. For both *Gregory* and *Benedict* had refus'd to ſubmit to the Sentence pronounced againſt them by the Council of *Piſa*. But *John* being ſollicited by all the Chriſtian Princes to put an end to the Schiſm, had two years before this appointed a General Council of all Chriſtendom to be held at *Conſtance* in *Germany*, though

1416. *Another Synod.*

Chriſtendom divided between Three Popes.

By two of whom the Council of Piſa refuſed. A General Council appointed by the Third.

[h] C. Ineffabilis, de feriis. Lyndw.

it were with great reluctancy and unwillingneſs, fearing that the Council would deprive him of the Papacy, which afterwards happened, as we ſhall hereafter ſhew.

The Archbiſhop appears at Conſtance by Proxy.

The Archbiſhop being cited by the Pope's Bull to *Conſtance*, had ſent thither two years ago as his Proxies, *Robert Apulton* Canon of *York*, and *John Forſt* Canon of *Lincoln*, to aſſiſt in his Name at the Council; and at the ſame time the Earl of *Warwick*, the Biſhops of *Salisbury*, *Bath* and *Hereford*, with the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and the Prior of *Worceſter*, were ſent thither alſo as Delegates from the King, and the Body of the Clergy, whoſe number being diminiſh'd by the death of *Robert Hallum* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and *Robert Maſcal* Biſhop of *Hereford*, who died at *Conſtance*; and becauſe the Deputies of other Nations appear'd at the Council in greater numbers, therefore in this Synod, *Richard Clifford* Biſhop of *London*, and twelve Doctors, together with the Chancellors of the Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* were choſen for this Employment, and Two pence in the Pound out of the Livings and Revenues of the Clergy was allow'd them for their Expences.

Their Charges 2 d. per l. out of the Clergy's Revenues.

About

About this time the Emperor *Sigiſmond* came firſt into *France*, and afterwards into *England*, to endeavour by his mediation to eſtabliſh Peace as well in the Church by depoſing the contumacious Popes, as betwixt the two Kings of *England* and *France* by putting an end to the War. At his requeſt, the King preſs'd the Archbiſhop and the Synod to diſpatch their Delegates to *Conſtance* with what ſpeed they could.

The Emperor comes to England as Mediator.

Whereupon the Delegates are preſs'd to Conſtance.

In this Synod alſo it was decreed, That the Goods of Perſons deceas'd ſhould be depoſited in the hands of a Truſtee, till their Will ſhould be exhibited and prov'd; that Adminiſtration ſhould not be granted to their Executors till they had made a true Inventory of the Goods, and that they ſhould meddle only with thoſe Goods that were contain'd in the Inventory; it was further added (according to the Circumſtances of thoſe Times) that no more than Five Shillings ſhould be demanded for the Regiſtring or Probate of Wills; and laſtly, to gratify the King, it was order'd that the Clergy ſhould bring in the Tenth, which by a Decree of the former Synod was to be paid at the Feaſt of St. *Martin*, ſix Months ſooner.

Where a Decree paſs'd about Wills and Adminiſtration.

That 5 s. ſhall be paid for a Probate.

And that the Clergy ſhall bring in the Tenth ſix Months ſooner.

But

The Mediation in vain between the Two Kingdoms,

But *Sigiſmond* labour'd to no purpoſe to compoſe the Differences between the *French* and the *Engliſh*. For whilſt a Treaty of Peace was carried on with the *French* Ambaſſadors, who came over into *England* with the *Emperor*, News was brought out of *France* that *Harfleu* was beſieg'd by the *French*, and that Four hundred *Engliſh* were ſlain in a Battel lately fought with *John* Earl of *Armagnac*; the King was ſo incens'd at this Defeat, that from that time he was wholly averſe from the leaſt mention of Peace, and would have gone over forthwith into *France*, if he had not been diſſuaded from it by the *Emperor*; wherefore he ſent his Brother *John* Duke of *Bedford* with a Fleet and Army into *Normandy*; and having preſented *Sigiſmond* with the Order of the Garter, and made a League with him, after he had magnificently entertain'd him in *England* for four Months, about the end of *Auguſt* he conducted him as far as *Calais*, being attended with a very ſplendid Retinue, and a numerous Fleet.

Harfleu being beſieg'd, and Four hundred Engliſh *ſlain by the* French.

Wherefore the King ſends his Brother the Duke of Bedford, *to* Normandy.

Preſents the Emperor with the Garter,

And conducts him to Calais.

The Emperor goes to Conſtance.

The Emperor went from thence to *Conſtance* to aſſiſt at the Council; but the King ſtaid there ſome time to order his Affairs in *France*, and the Archbiſhop,

ſhop, when the Synod was broke up, came thither out of *England*. *The Archbiſhop goes to* France.

While the King was at *Calais*, there came to him *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, the Archbiſhop of *Rhemes*, and other Ambaſſadors ſent from *Charles* King of *France* to ſue for Peace at a very unſeaſonable time, when the King upon the late Injuries receiv'd of the *French*, was wholly intent upon preparations for War, leſt he who the laſt Year was Conqueror in the Battel of *Agincourt*, ſhould now, upon the account of his late Loſſes ſeem not to give, but to receive Conditions of Peace. *Ambaſſadors from the* French *to King* Henry *at* Calais.

Wherefore having ſetled his Affairs in *France*, he return'd ſoon after into *England*, and held a Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, of which he eaſily obtain'd a ſupply of Men and Money for the ſervice of the War with *France* the next Year. At the ſame time the Archbiſhop came back from *Calais*, and by the King's Command call'd a Synod at *London* on the 9th of *November*, in which, at the requeſt of *Henry Beaufort* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the Earl Marſhal, and *Henry Ware* (who from Chancellor of *Canterbury* had ſome time before been made Keeper *Who returning got a Supply from the Parliament.*

Keeper of the Privy Seal) who for that purpoſe were ſent thither by the King, he prevail'd with them to grant the King two Tenths for his Expedition into *France*. There was nothing elſe done in that Synod, but on the Days of *John* of [i] *Beverley*, and of *Criſpin* and *Criſpinian*, Martyrs, on which the Battel of *Agincourt* hapned, were made Holidays.

And Two Tenths from the Synod.

The King ſetting ſail, left the Duke of Bedford *Vicegerent.*

1417. The King, having commanded the Nobility to attend him, and having levied a choice Army, and equip't his Fleet, ſail'd over into *Normandy* on the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1417. leaving *John* Duke of *Bedford* to govern the Kingdom in his abſence. When he was gone, the Archbiſhop commanded all the Biſhops of his Province to cauſe ſolemn Proceſſions to be made to all Churches and Chappels for the ſafety of the King, and the ſucceſs of his Arms.

The ſame Year by a ſignal Example of his Juſtice and Courage, he ſhew'd how much all People whatſoever in that Age ſtood in awe of the Authority of the Church. For on *Eaſterday* the *Lord*

[i] C. Anglicanæ de feriis.

Strange,

Strange, with the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, and a great Train of Servants attending them coming to St. *Dunſtan*'s Church to Veſpers, and meeting Sir *John Truſſel* there, with whom he had an ancient Quarrel, his Servants drew their Swords in the Church, wounded Sir *John*, his Son, and ſome others of his Family, and kill'd one *Thomas Petward*, a Citizen of *London*, who to accommodate the matter between them, had thruſt himſelf into the Scuffle. The Matter being brought before the Archbiſhop, he interdicted the Church, which had been polluted with Blood, the Authors and Accomplices of the Crime were publickly excommunicated and curs'd before the People at *Paul*'s Croſs, and the Archbiſhop ſitting as Judge in St. *Paul*'s Church, after he had examined into the Fact, impos'd this Penance on the *Lord Strange* and his *Lady*, who fell on their Knees before him, and humbly begg'd pardon of the Church; That their Servants in their Shirts and Drawers only, and he and his Wife with Tapers in their hands, ſhould go through the great Street of the City from St. *Paul*'s to St. *Dunſtan*'s, all which was accordingly perform'd with great ſolemnity; and when

The Archbiſhop interdicts the Church of St. Dunſtans.

Excommunicates the Criminals, viz.

Lord Strange, *Lady and Servants.*

The two former with Tapers, and all in their Shirts and Drawers only, did proceſſional Penance from St. Paul's *to St.* Dunſtan's; *for purification of which*

when the Archbiſhop purified St. *Dunſtan*'s Church, the Lady *Strange* fill'd the Veſſels with Water; they were alſo commanded to offer each of them a Pyx and Altarcloath.

The Lady fill'd the Veſſels with water.

In the mean time the matter was hotly debated in the Council of *Conſtance* about taking away the Schiſm in the Church by the creation of a new Pope; and reſtraining thoſe Perſons who with a great deal of liberty inveigh'd againſt the Pride of the Popes, the Luxury of the Clergy, the lazy Lives of the Monks, and the innumerable Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*. Of theſe *John Wickliff* was accounted the chief, who in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, and *Richard* the Second, by his publick Lectures at *Oxford*, and afterwards by his Books which he put out, drew to his Party a great many not only of the Students of that Univerſity, but alſo of the Nobility and common People. By him the Seeds of ſound Doctrine were diſpers'd among other Chriſtian Nations, and particularly among the *Bohemians*, who embrac'd his Tenets ſo readily, that they had already in a manner renounced the Pope.

At Conſtance *they diſpute about a new Pope.*

And againſt John Wickliff.

By whom the Seeds of ſound Doctrine had been diſperſed. Particularly among the Bohemians.

To

To put a ſtop to their progreſs, *John Wickliff* was pronounced a Heretick by a Decree of the Council; and it was further ordained that his Memory ſhould be accurs'd, that his Bones ſhould be taken out of his Grave and burnt, and that all thoſe who maintain'd his Opinions ſhould be proſecuted as guilty of Hereſy.

Wickliff pronounc'd Heretick.
And decreed that his Bones be taken up and burnt.
And his Followers be proſecuted as Heretricks.

Then they proceeded to the *Bohemians*, and having likewiſe condemned their Opinions, *John Huſs* and *Hierome* of *Prague* were adjudg'd Arch-hereticks and condemn'd to the Flames. The death of theſe two Perſons brought a great deal of infamy upon the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, and the whole Council; for being cited to *Conſtance*, they came thither under the ſecurity of the publick Faith, which *Sigiſmond* had engag'd to *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Bohemia*, for their ſafe return; Which being ſo ſhamefully violated, the *Bohemians* were ſo incens'd, that having made *John Ziſca*, a valiant Commander, their General, they afterwards brought the Emperor into very great Straits. But the Council, to take away the infamy of this Action, decreed that Faith was not to be kept with

John Huſs, *and* Jerom *of* Prague, *condemn'd to flames.*
Whoſe death made the Emperor and Council infamous.
The publick Faith being ſhamefully violated.
The Bohemians *revenge it.*

The Council decreed, Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks.

with [k] Hereticks, having firſt conſulted *Panormitanus* and *Ludovicus Romanus*; two Lawyers of great repute, who deliver'd this as their Opinion, as did alſo ſome others whom the Fathers of the Council could [l] ſway by their Authority. Notwithſtanding the more [n] Modern Lawyers were of a contrary Opinion, and the Papiſts themſelves were ſo aſham'd of this Decree, that they did not offer to violate the publick Faith given to [o] *Luther* at the Dyet of *Worms*, and afterwards to the Proteſtants which came to the [p] Council of *Trent*. For what can be more abſurd, or indeed more impious, than that Chriſtians ſhould make no account of their word, which was always eſteem'd ſacred even by the Heathens themſelves?

Of which the Papiſts aſhamed, kept it to Luther *and others.*

After theſe things the Council was wholly intent upon compoſing the Differences between the Popes. For when

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[k] Concil. Conſt. Seſſ. 15.

[l] Mar. Salomon. ad l 2. ſect. exactis. ff. de orig. jur. Petr. Plac. lib. 1. Epit. delict. c. 37.

[n] Menoch. lib. 2. de Arbit. Jud. Cent. 4. Caſ. 336. Farrinac. in prac. Crim. tit. de carceribus & carcerat. q. 20. & Menoch. Conſ. 100.

[o] Bodin. lib 5. de repub. cap. 6.

[p] Petr. Ærod. de ord. Judic. par. 4. n. 15.

the

the Emperor *Sigiſmond* was return'd out of *England*, ſeveral hainous Crimes were alledg'd againſt *John* the Twenty third, becauſe he had not laid down the Papacy, as he had ſolemnly promis'd; whereupon he fled privately, and in diſguiſe, from *Conſtance* into *Auſtria*; but being purſued by the Emperor, he was taken in the Habit of a Fencer, or a Huntſman, and brought before the *Council*, by whom he was committed to Priſon; and ſome of the chief Men out of every Nation there preſent being deputed to examine into his Actions, he was accuſed before them of Adultery, Inceſt, Witchcraft, Murther, and other horrid Crimes, particularly of Simony, that being firſt made Cardinal, and afterwards Pope, through Bribery, he had ſet to ſale Livings, Dignities, Biſhopricks and Cardinalſhips, Orders, Indulgences, and all other things belonging to the Church; all which being prov'd by Witneſſes, by the Sentence of the *Council* he was diveſted of the Papacy, and condemned to Impriſonment.

Pope John *the Twenty third charg'd for not leaving the Papacy;*

And accuſed before the Council of Adultery, Inceſt, Witchcraft, &c.

There remain'd yet *Gregory* the Twelfth, and *Benedict* the Thirteenth. *Gregory*, when he ſaw that he muſt ſubmit, ſent *Charles Malateſta* Prince of *Ari-*

minum, as his Legate to *Conſtance*, with a large Commiſſion, in which full power was granted him to lay down the Pontificate in his Name. Whereupon the Legate putting on the Pontifical Robes, and ſitting in the Papal Chair, as repreſenting the Perſon of *Gregory*, read his Commiſſion publickly, and reſign'd the Papacy.

Gregory by Proxy reſigns the Chair, as did alſo Benedict.

Benedict alſo being deſerted by *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, who had hitherto obey'd him, by the Sentence of the Council was diveſted of the Popedom. And that theſe Depoſitions of the Popes might appear to be lawful, it was determin'd by a Decree of the Council, that a [9] *General Council doth derive its Power immediately from Chriſt, and that the Pope is ſubordinate to it.*

At Conſtance a Council is decreed ſuperior to the Pope.

After this they conſulted about chuſing a new Pope, and it was agreed upon by the Council, that ſix men out of each Nation ſhould be deputed to go into the Conclave with the Cardinals, and elect a Pope. Now all things were manag'd in the Council by the Suffrages of five Nations, the *Germans*,

Five Nations compoſ'd the Council.

[9] Sect. 4, & 5.

the

the *Italians*, the *Engliſh*, the *French*, and the *Spaniards*; for it was in this Council that the *Engliſh* were firſt allow'd to be a Nation. Out of them were choſen the Biſhops of *London*, *Bath*, *Worceſter* and *Litchfield*, with the Abbot and Dean of *York*. The third day after their entrance into the Conclave, the Biſhop of *London* leading the way with theſe words, *I* Richard *Biſhop of* London, *come to my Lord Cardinal* Colonna, all the reſt follow'd his Example, and choſe *Otho Colonna* a *Roman* Prince, and Cardinal of St. *George* of the *Golden Fleece*, on the 11th of *November*, which being St. *Martin*'s day, the Pope took the Name of *Martin* the Fifth.

Martin the elected Pope.

This [r] Decree of the Council of *Conſtance* concerning the power of a General Council, extreamly troubled the ſucceeding Popes, inſomuch that it was repealed by *Leo* the Tenth in the laſt *Lateran* Council; ſince which a great many of the [s] Canoniſts in their Commentaries, and the [t] Popiſh Divines in

The Decree of the Council's Power repeal'd by Leo the Tenth.

[r] Seſſ. 12.

[s] Canoniſt. ad c. ſi Papa. Diſt. 40. &c. ſignificaſti de elect.

[t] Bellarm. lib. 2. de Concil. Author. cap 14. Sander. lib. 7. de viſib. monar.

their long Diſputations have diſallow'd it, either out of flattery to the Popes, or elſe out of fear, as having loſt that liberty of ſpeaking and writing which every one enjoy'd at the time of the Council of *Conſtance* when there was no Pope. For [u] *Peter Ancharanus* who was Advocate of the Council [x], *Baldus* and [y] *Panormitanus* gave it openly as their Opinion at that time, *That the Pope was ſubordinate to a Council, and might be depos'd by it*, following herein the Authority of the [z] Gloſs of [a] *Archdiaconus* and *Geminianus*, who had deliver'd the ſame before in their Writings, with whom [b] *Felinus* and other more modern Authors do agree, who approve the Council of *Conſtance*, and maintain the ſame Opinion.

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[u] Ancharan. Conſ 181.

[x] Bald. ad. c. olim. n. 32. de reſcript.

[y] Alb. ad c. quia diligentia. n. 2. de Elect. & ad c. ſignificaſti. n. 4. eod. tit. & ad c. fraternitatis. n. 1. & 2. de hæret.

[z] Gl. ad. c. ſi Papa diſt. 40.

[a] Archidiac. & Gemin ad c. in fidei favorem. de hæret in 6.

[b] Felin. ad c. ſuper literis. n. 21. de reſcript. Dec. in Conſil. pro Authoritate Concilii ſupra Papam. late. Cardinal. Jacobat. lib. 3. de Concil. art. 1. n. 11. Jo. Roya de hæret. n. 18.

Nor

Nor is the Power of a Council reſtrain'd within ſuch narrow limits, that immediately upon the creation of a Pope it loſes its Authority, and can make no Decrees without the conſent of the new Pope, as *Philip* [c] *Decius* imagined, who is therefore deſervedly cenſur'd by [d] *Charles Molinæus*; and [e] *Panormitanus* further adds, *That if the Pope dye, or be depos'd in the time of a Council, that then the power of Election is in the Council, and not in the Cardinals*, alledging this Inſtance of the Council of *Conſtance*, in which *Martin* the Fifth was choſen by the Cardinals and others, to whom that Power was delegated by the Council.

A Council not to be reſtrain'd by a new Pope;

And that, on the Pope's death, a new Election belongs to the Council.

But though this Decree was eſtabliſh'd at that time in this [f] Council of *Conſtance*, yet it was afterwards of no force in the *Council* of *Trent*, in which the Ambition of the Cardinals prevail'd, who upon the death of *Paul* the Third, who [g] died in the time of the

Yet during that of Trent, *the Cardinals choſe* Paul *the Third.*

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[c] Decius ad c. Oſius. n. 2. de Elect.
[d] In notis ad Decium. ded. c. Oſius.
[e] Abb. ad. c. licet de vitanda n. 8. de elect.
[f] Seſſ. 19.
[g] Thuan. lib. 4. hiſtor.

Council, posted from *Trent* to *Rome* to create a new Pope. But the Council of *Constance* by vertue of their Supream Authority in the beginning of their Session gave Commission under the Seals of the several Nations to *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *John* Bishop of *Litchfield*, to gather the Moneys due to the Chamber of *Rome* in *England*.

Vast of Constance gave order about the Money due by England to Rome.

The Election of Pope Martin was mightily hied.

The Election of *Martin* the Fifth caus'd an incredible joy all over Christendom, for every one thought that by this means the Peace of the Church would be re-establish'd. The first notice of it in *England* was given by the *Archbishop* to the Synod, and was presently divulged by Thanksgivings and solemn Processions. This Synod was appointed by the Archbishop to be held at *London* on the 26th of *November* upon a Command from the King by Letters out of *France*. Thither came *Thomas* Bishop of *Durham* Lord Chancellour of *England*, *Thomas Beaufort* Duke of *Exeter*, *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, and *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Westmorland*, being sent from the Regent *John* Duke of *Bedford* to desire of the Clergy a supply of Money for the King, who was then carrying on the War successfully in

in *France*; which being ſeconded by the Requeſt of the Archbiſhop they granted two Tenths. London *Synod grants the King two Tenths.*

In this Synod alſo *Robert Gilbert* Doctor of Divinity and Warden of *Merton* College, in a long and eloquent Oration, having firſt prais'd the Univerſity of *Oxford*, laid before them the miſerable Condition of the Students there, who after many years ſpent in the ſtudy of the Sciences, were not call'd thence to receive any reward of their Labours, but were ſuffer'd to grow old in the Univerſity. His Example was follow'd by *Thomas Kington* Doctor of Law, and Advocate of the Arches, who pleaded the ſame Cauſe for the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; they both intreated in behalf of both Univerſities, that by a Decree of the Synod ſome care might be taken to prefer them. Whereupon it was decreed, *That all Livings whoſe yearly income amounted to ſixty Marks, ſhould by the Patrons be given only to Doctors of Divinity, Law or Phyſick; thoſe that were worth fifty Marks a year, only to Licentiates in thoſe Faculties, or Batchelors of Divinity; and thoſe which did not exceed forty Marks yearly, only to Maſters of Arts or Batchelors of Law.* This *By a Decree therein Students of both Univerſities were provided for.*

related to those *Benefices* to which was annex'd the *Cure of Souls*; The same Order almost was taken in those which are call'd *Sinecures*, according to their respective Values. It was further added, *That this Decree should not extend to those who had taken Degrees by some particular Grace.* But because it was provided by the Statutes of both Universities, that the Students of Divinity should take no Degree in that Faculty, till they had commenc'd Masters of Arts, and that no Student of Canon Law should be created Doctor, except he had studied the Civil Law, *this Condition* was added to the *Decree* in favour of the Monks and Canon Lawyers, *that it should not be in force unless those Statutes were repeal'd.*

For which purpose *Thomas Felde* Dean of *Hereford*, and *Thomas Lentwardyn* Chancellor of St. *Paul's* in *London*, were sent by the Synod to *Oxford* to treat about this Affair with the Masters of Arts, by whose Suffrages the University is govern'd. This was also signified to the Masters of Arts of *Cambridge* by Letters from the Synod; but they all refusing the Condition, lest they should be accounted inferior to the Doctors in Presentations to Livings; *this Decree* which

which would have been for the good of both Univerſities, was at that *time laid aſide.* *Which was oppoſed and laid aſide.*

When the Synod was ended, the injurious proceeding of *Martin* the new Pope, began to be enquir'd into. For about this time ſeveral Biſhops dying in *England*, the Pope ſubſtituted others at his own pleaſure. In the beginning of the next year he made *Benedict Nicoll* Biſhop of St. *David's*, *William Barrow* Biſhop of *Bangor*, *John Chandeler* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and *Philip Morgan* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, by vertue of that abſolute Power which the Popes in that Age arrogated to themſelves in diſpoſing of the Biſhopricks of *England.* *Pope* Martin *at pleaſure fill'd the Epiſcopal Sees in* England;

The Clergy here had been quiet for ſome time during the Council of *Conſtance* after the depoſing of *John* the Twenty third. For the Biſhops of *Salisbury* and *Hereford* dying at that time, two new Biſhops were made by the free Election of both thoſe Chapters; nor could the whole College of Cardinals by their Letters written from *Conſtance*, prevail upon the Chapter of *Salisbury* to demand *John* Biſhop of *Litchfield* the King's Commiſſioners at the Council for their Biſhop. *Whoſe Clergy were quiet during the Council of* Conſtance.

But

Martin first claim'd an universal Right of Presentation.

But Pope *Martin* having now got quiet poſſeſſion of the See of *Rome*, became far more inſolent than his Predeceſſors; for in the beginning of his Pontificate, he claim'd a Right of preſentation to all Churches whatſoever, reſerv'd to himſelf the Donation of all Biſhopricks by proviſion, diſannull'd all the Elections of Biſhops made by the Chapters, and within two years time made thirteen Biſhops in the Province of *Canterbury*, taking his opportunity, while the King was engag'd in the War with *France*, to venture upon an Action which *Edward* the Third and *Richard* the Second had prohibited by moſt ſevere Laws; he alſo made his Nephew *Proſpero Colonna*, a Youth of Fourteen years of Age, Archdeacon of *Canterbury* by Proviſion, to whom ſome years after, to gratify the Pope, the King granted the Profits of as many Benefices in *England* as did not exceed fifty Marks yearly. Beſides this, Complaints were made of his promiſcuous uniting of Churches (which are commonly call'd Appropriations) and Conſolidations, of his eaſineſs in granting Diſpenſations, by which Prieſts were excus'd from reſiding upon their Benefices, and Lay-

In two years made thirteen Biſhops in the See of Canterbury.

His Appropriations cenſur'd.

Laymen were permitted to hold Spiritual Preferments; and laſtly, that there was no notice taken of the *Engliſh* in the diſtribution of the Dignities of the *Court of Rome*.

The Engliſh *neglected in the Grants of the* Roman *Dignities.*

The King's Commiſſioners at the Council of *Conſtance*, *John* Biſhop of *Litchfield*, and *John Polton* Dean of *York*, were order'd to repreſent theſe Grievances to the new Pope, who ſoon obtain'd a conceſſion of ſome Privileges to the *Engliſh*, which in the Inſtrument it ſelf are call'd *Agreements between* Martin *the Fifth, and the Church of* England. Theſe were, *That the uniting of Pariſhes ſhould not depend wholly upon the Pope's pleaſure, but that the Biſhops of the ſeveral Dioceſſes ſhould have power to examine into the reaſon of it; That the Unions of Churches and Conſolidations of Vicarages made in the time of the Schiſm, ſhould be made void; That thoſe Diſpenſations granted by the Pope, by which Prieſts were excus'd from Reſidence, and Laymen and Monks were made capable of holding Livings, ſhould be recall'd; That for the future the number of Cardinals ſhould be leſſen'd, and that they ſhould be promoted equally out of all Nations, and that the* Engliſh *ſhould*

Martin *afterwards agreed to ſome redreſs; In uniting Pariſhes; And for a power to Biſhops therein; For avoiding the Unions made in time of the Schiſm; For recalling Diſpenſations for non-reſidence; For Leſſening the Number of Cardinals, and for their equal promotion.*

should be admitted to all other Offices in the Court of Rome.

The King required that Pope not to meddle with his Presentations.

About the same time the *King* sent another Embassy to the *Pope* to desire him "not to intermeddle in the disposing of those Livings in *England*, the "Presentation of which belong'd to "him as well by Agreement made between the Kings of *England* and the "Popes, as by his Royal Prerogative; "that no *Frenchmen* might be preferr'd "to any Bishopricks or Livings in *Aquitain*, or any other of the King's Dominions in *France*; that Dignities and "Benefices in *Ireland* might be conferr'd "only upon those that understood *English*; and that the Bishops of that "Kingdom in their respective Dioceses "might take care that the People "should speak only *English*; That for "the future no *Frenchmen* might be admitted into the Monasteries founded "by the *French* in *England*, and that "the Pope would grant the King a Supply, who was now making war in "defence of the *See* of *Rome*, out of "the Money that was paid to the Treasury of *Rome* in *England*. To which Requests, when the Pope return'd no favourable Answer, the Ambassadors added,

That no French *be preferred in* Aquitain, &c.

That Irish *Livings be given to those that understand* English; *That the Bishops there promote the* English *Speech only*;

That French *be not preferr'd to Monasteries in* England; *That the Pope supply the King with some of the* English *Money.*

The Pope not answering favourably,

added, that if he did not ſpeedily ſatiſfy their demands, they were commanded to declare openly that the King would make uſe of his own Right in all theſe things, which he had deſir'd of him not out of neceſſity, but only to ſhew his reſpect to his Holineſs, and to put in a publick Proteſtation concerning theſe Matters before the whole College of Cardinals.

'Twas declared the King would take his courſe.

The *French* alſo and the *Germans* proteſted againſt theſe Proviſions, and other Artifices of the Pope: For the Eſtates of *France* being aſſembled at *Paris* [h] in *May* this Year, by their Edict reviv'd all the Ancient Laws that had been made to redreſs the Grievances, and reſtrain the Tyranny of the Popes; in which Edict it was further added, that *Martin* ſhould not be acknowledg'd as *Pope* by the *French*, unleſs he would ſubſcribe to this Decree; and when he had interdicted the Church of *Lyons*, the Interdict was taken off by the *Parliament* of *Paris*, and the Rector of that Univerſity was tried for High Treaſon, for appealing from the King's Edicts

The French *and* Germans *declare againſt the Pope's Proviſions.*

The former revived the Laws to reſtrain him.

That if he were refractory, they'd diſown him.

The Pope's Interdict of the Church of Lyons *remov'd by the Parliament of* Paris.

An Appeal from the King to the Pope High Treaſon.

[h] Carol. Molinæ de Monar. Fran. n. 145.

to

to the Pope. The *Germans* alſo about this time being pillag'd by the Extortion of the Pope's Receivers, deſir'd of him a redreſs of their Grievances, but they were put off with Indulgences and Pardons, as [i] *Æneas Sylvius* relates, who liv'd at that time in *Germany*.

The Oppreſs'd Germans not redreſs'd.

Toward the end of this Year the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, after he had viſited the Dioceſs of *Rocheſter*, being ſent for by the King, paſs'd over into *France*, leaving *John Wodnesburgh*, Prior of *Canterbury*, his Vicar-general. He found the King at *Roan* in *Normandy*, who ſince his arrival in *France*, had taken partly by ſtorm, and partly by ſurrender, *Caen*, *Cherbourg*, *Allenſon*, *Conſtance*, *Falaiſe*, and ſeveral other ſtrong Towns in *Normandy*, and had then laid ſiege to *Roan*, the Capital City of that Province.

The King beſieges Roan *the Capital City of* Normandy.

About this time it was agreed upon by the two Kings to ſend Commiſſioners on both Sides to treat of a Peace, who were to meet at *Pontlarch*, a Town lately taken by King *Henry*, ſituated upon the *Seine* about eight Miles from

Propoſal of a Treaty betwixt England *and* France.

[i] In Epiſtolis paſſim.

Roan,

Roan. On the King of *England*'s part were ſent the [k] Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Earl of *Warwick*; from the *French* King, *Philip Morvillier*, Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, the Biſhop of *Beauvais*, and *Reginald Tolleville*, Knight; and from the Pope, Cardinal *Urſini*, who was to mediate the Peace on both Sides. The Commiſſioners debated fifteen days about compoſing Matters, but came to no concluſion: For the *French* ſhew'd up and down the Picture of *Catharine* King *Charles*'s Daughter, very curiouſly drawn, whom they propos'd in Marriage to King *Henry*; but the *Engliſh* demanding for her Dowry a Million of Crowns, together with *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, and the County of *Ponthieu*, independent of the Sovereignty of *France*, the *French* at length openly refus'd all Terms of accord, conceiving that King *Charles* was not capable of tranſacting any thing, having lately loſt his Senſes; nor the *Dauphin*, who acted in right of another, and not for himſelf; nor the Duke of *Burgundy*, who had no power

From our King were ſent the Archbiſhop and Earl of Warwick;

And Cardinal Urſini, *as Mediator from the Pope. The Commiſſioners did not conclude.*

Our King demanded a Million of Crowns, Normandy, Aquitain, *and* Ponthieu *Dowry with his Miſtreſs. The* French *ſtraitned, refuſed all Terms.*

[k] Enguerr. de Monſtrell. cap. 200.

to

to alienate the Dominions of the Kingdom of *France*.

Roan holds out obſtinately;

All this while the People of *Roan* held out very obſtinately, though they were reduc'd to the greateſt Extremities. For after ſix Months ſiege, in which Six thouſand Men periſhed, partly by the Sword, and partly by Famine, thoſe that remain'd were forc'd to feed upon the moſt loathſome Animals, as Dogs, Horſes and Mice, and they were reduc'd to ſo great a ſcarcity of all things, that as it is reported, an Apple was ſold for Three Shillings, and a Dog for Ten; nor could they any longer hope for Relief, for King *Charles* was not well in his Wits, and the Princes were engag'd in a Civil War, in which all *France* was involv'd, being divided between *Charles*, the *Dauphin*, and *John* Duke of *Burgundy*. Wherefore two of the Nobility, two of the Clergy, and two of the Citizens, with a Herald, were ſent out of the Town, who falling down at the King's Feet, humbly ſued for Peace. The King ſent them to the [1] *Archbiſhop*'s Tent, to

Where 'tis ſaid an Apple was ſold for 3 s. a Dog for 10 s.

The Citizens helpleſs, their King being Lunatick, and the Kingdom in a Civil War.

[1] Enguerr. de Monſtrell. cap. 202.

whom

whom he had given power, together with the Earls of *Warwick* and *Saliſbury*, the Lord *Fitz-hugh*, Sir *Walter Hungerford*, Sir *Gilbert Umfrevil*, and Sir *John Robſert*, to treat with the Beſieged about the Conditions of Surrender. The *Articles* being agreed on, which were, *That the Inhabitants ſhould be ſafe both in their Perſons and their Fortunes, and that they ſhould pay* 365000 Crowns, they deliver'd up the Town. This was in the beginning of the Year 1419. and on the 19th of *January* the King entred the Town with his Army in a triumphant manner, and having fortified it with ſome new Works, he ſetled there his Exchequer, and the principal Court of Judicature for all matters relating to the Province of *Normandy*.

Upon ſuit made, they ſurrendred, paying 365000 *Crowns.*

1419.

Here the King ſetled his Exchequer and Courts for the Affairs of Normandy.

After this he conquer'd the reſt of *Normandy* in a little time. For firſt he took *Meudon*, and then *Pontoiſe* by ſtorm. The other Towns being terrified by the example of that of *Roan*, ſurrender'd of their own accord.

Took Meudon *and* Pontoiſe *by ſtorm; And others by ſurrender.*

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſtaid ſome time with the King at *Roan*, being entertain'd in a Convent of Preaching Fryers there, and afterwards attended him in his Camp at *Meudon* and *Pontoiſe*,

toiſe, ſerving him both in the quality of a Confeſſor and a Counſellor, and did not leave him till the end of *Auguſt*. At which time he return'd into *England*, that he might hold a Synod and take care of the Government of his Province.

This Synod was appointed to be held at *London* on the 30th of *October*, that the Clergy might conſult about granting a ſupply of Money to the King, who was carrying on the War in *France* with ſucceſs, which the King had given in charge to the Archbiſhop at his departure out of *France*, and again very lately by Letters. The Synod granted half a Tenth upon all Livings; and it was alſo agreed, that thoſe that held Chappels or Chantries, or that receiv'd Stipends for ſaying Maſs, ſhould pay to the King 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each; but withal a publick Proteſtation was made by *William Lyndewood* in the name of the Proctors for the Clergy, that this Conceſſion ſhould be no prejudice to them hereafter, nor be made a Precedent for ſucceeding Ages.

Half a Tenth granted the King in a Synod, where

There was brought before this Synod one *Richard Walker*, a Prieſt, in the Dioceſs of *Worceſter*, who was accus'd of

Walker a Prieſt convicted of Witchcraft, for

of Witchcraft; and ſeveral Books, Waxen Images, Stones, and other Inſtruments of Charms and Conjuration were produc'd, which were afterwards own'd by him, and burnt at *Paul*'s Croſs, *John Welles* Biſhop of *Landaff* preaching a Sermon upon the Occaſion. He himſelf having done ſolemn Penance in a publick Proceſſion, abjur'd that wicked Art. After this ſome Perſons were accus'd before the Synod for embracing the Tenets of *John Wicklyff*, who were forc'd to recant, and thus the Synod broke up.

Which he abjured.

And ſome of Wicklyff's Followers recanted.

The Archbiſhop afterwards order'd Proceſſions to be made to all Churches for the King's ſucceſs in *France*, who at this time, by the Providence of God, began to conceive ſome hopes of reducing the Kingdom of *France* without bloodſhed through the Diviſions of the *French*. For *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, in revenge of his Father's death, whom *Charles* the Dauphin had treacherouſly ſlain at *Montereau*, under pretence of conferring with him, made a private League with King *Henry* by his Ambaſſadors, and promis'd him the Lady *Catharine* in marriage, with all other aſſiſtances for the proſecution of

Proceſſions for the King's Succeſs, with whom

Duke of Burgundy *made a private League;*

his Conqueſts. He only deſir'd him to come in perſon to *Troyes*, and there conclude a Peace publickly with King *Charles*.

Who then had King, Queen and Daughter of France *in's power.*

The Duke of *Burgundy* had at that time in his power King *Charles*, Queen *Iſabel*, and their Daughter *Catharine*, with *Paris* the chief City of the Kingdom, and the whole management of the Government; for *Iſabel*, who hated the *Dauphin*, had put him by, and advanc'd the Duke of *Burgundy* to the Regency.

Our King at Troyes *marries the ſaid Daughter* Catharine, *On agreement, himſelf ſhould be Regent, and their Children ſucceed to the Crown of* France.

The King, that he might not let ſlip ſo fair an opportunity of managing all things to his own advantage, and being much taken with the great Beauty of the Lady *Catharine*, came with all ſpeed to *Troyes*; where he receiv'd her in marriage at the hands of *Charles* and *Iſabel*, upon theſe Terms; *That King* Henry, *during the life of* Charles *his Father-in-law, ſhould have the Government of* France *with the Title of* Regent, *after whoſe death he or his Children begotten of the Lady* Catharine *ſhould ſucceed in the Kingdom, and that the* Dauphin *ſhould be look'd upon as diſinherited, and a publick Enemy.* To theſe Conditions the Princes and Nobles of *France*, who were there preſent

Theſe Conditions ratified.

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preſent in great number, gave their aſſent, and with the Duke of *Burgundy*, who firſt took the Oath, ſwore Allegiance to King *Henry*; for they conceiv'd a greater eſteem of his Wiſdom and Courage when they ſaw him preſent amongſt them, than they had done before from the bare admiration of his Actions at a diſtance.

It was toward the end of *May*, 1420. when the Nuptials were ſolemnized at *Troyes*; the News of which being brought into *England*, the exceſs of joy wherewith it was univerſally receiv'd, almoſt leſſen'd the belief of the truth of it. The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, having left the Office of Vicar-general to *John* Prior of *Canterbury*, and that of Auditor to *William Lyndewood*, on the 10th of *June* took ſhipping at *Winchelſea*, and ſail'd over into *France* to congratulate the King upon his late Marriage, and by his Counſels to confirm his new Government. He arriv'd at *Troyes* juſt as the King was departing thence to go againſt the *Dauphin*, who was the only Enemy he had now remaining. 1420.

The Archbiſhop goes to France *to congratulate the King.*

Who goes againſt the Dauphin *his only Enemy.*

In the beginning of *July* the King march'd toward *Sens*, and having taken *Montereau*, his next Attempt was upon *Melun*,

Took Montereau.

Melun *surrender'd.*

Melun, which after a Siege of four Months, was ſurrender'd to him in the beginning of *November*. There were preſent at this Siege with King *Henry*, *Charles* King of *France*, *James* King of *Scotland*, *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, with ſeveral other Princes; the *Archbiſhop* alſo continued all the while in the Camp, and after the ſurrender of the Place, attended the King with his Father-in law and both the Queens to *Paris*, from whence he return'd into *England* about the end of *November*.

The King returns to England.

1421. In the beginning of *February* 1421. the King having left the management of his Affairs in *France* to *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, came over into *England* with Queen *Catharine*, where he was receiv'd with incredible applauſe, and univerſal demonſtrations of joy, and by the Archbiſhop's command Proceſſions were made to all Churches and Chappels for four days together. Soon after his arrival in *England*, he deſir'd Money for the War with *France* of the Parliament aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, during whoſe Seſſion the *Queen* was ſolemnly crown'd with great ſplendor by the Archbiſhop of

Proceſſions for four days.

Queen Catharine *Crowned.*

of *Canterbury*, who about this time call'd a Synod at *London*, and obtain'd of them a Tenth for the ſervice of the King, which was granted upon ſome Conditions which were put in by *William Lyndewood* in the name of the Proctors for the Clergy. They were theſe: *That the King's Purveyors ſhould not meddle with the Goods of the Clergy; that they ſhould not be committed to Priſon, but upon manifeſt conviction of Theft or Murther; that for all other Crimes they ſhould only find Sureties for their appearance at their Trial, but ſhould not be impriſon'd; and that it ſhould be Felony to geld a Prieſt*; all which the King confirm'd in this Parliament. Beſide the Biſhops and other Prelates, there were call'd to the Synod by the Archbiſhop's Mandate *John Caſtell* Chancellor of *Oxford*, and *John Rykynghall* Chancellor of *Cambridge*, both Doctors of Divinity, who in two eloquent Speeches requeſted in behalf of both Univerſities, that the Decree made in the Synod four Years before, about conferring Benefices upon thoſe only who had taken Degrees in the Univerſities according to the value of the ſeveral Livings, and the dignity of the Degrees might now be publiſhed,

The Synod gives a Tenth.

On condition, That it ſhould be Felony to geld a Prieſt.

Moved to publiſh a late Decree with a Clauſe in favour of Monks and Prieſts.

with the addition of the Clauſe formerly put in, that by repealing thoſe Statutes of the Univerſities, *Monks might be admitted to Degrees in Divinity before they were Maſters of Arts, and Prieſts might commence Doctors of* Canon Law, *though they had not ſtudied the* Civil Law, *which the Maſters of Arts of both Univerſities having chang'd their minds, had at length conſented to.* Moreover, to reſtrain the Avarice of Biſhops and Archdeacons, it was Decreed, *That no Biſhop ſhould take more than Twelve Shillings for Inſtitution, nor an Archdeacon for Induction, and that Orders ſhould be given gratis.* Alſo *Simon Terraminus*, one of the Pope's Receivers, in a handſome Speech deſir'd Money of the Synod for Pope *Martin*, but they gave no ear to him, conceiving that the Tenths, Annates, and other Perquiſites which were paid yearly into the Pope's Exchequer, were more than ſufficient to ſupply his Neceſſities.

Decreed a Biſhop take only 12 s. for Inſtitution, and an Archdeacon for Induction.

Pope Martin *denied Money beſides the Tenths*, &c.

The Archbiſhop having diſſolv'd the Synod, employ'd his care upon that Juriſdiction which he had hitherto exercis'd in *France*, that ſo the ſame Peace which had reconcil'd the two Kingdoms, might alſo unite both the Churches.

In order to unite the two Churches of France *and* England.

To

To which end he recall'd thoſe Judges which he had plac'd in moſt of thoſe Dioceſſes that were conquer'd by the King, and by his Letters commanded all the People of *France*, that for the future they ſhould obey their Biſhops, and the Ordinaries of the Places in which they liv'd.

The Archbiſhop recalls the Judges from the Conqueſts, And commanded the French *to obey their Ordinaries.*

After this, the King having receiv'd news of the death of his Brother *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, who was ſlain in a Battel lately fought with the Forces of the *Dauphin* in *Anjou*, haſtned into *France*, leaving the Queen big with Child, who on the 8th of *December* was deliver'd of a Son at *Windſor*, who was Chriſten'd by the Archbiſhop with great Solemnity, and nam'd *Henry*. His Godfathers were *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *England*, and *Henry* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the King's Uncle; and his Godmother was *Jaqueline* Counteſs of *Holland*. Afterwards, when he came to the Crown, he us'd to call the Archbiſhop Godfather, and always paid him a great deal of reſpect.

The King haſtens to France *on his Brother's death.*

His Son Henry *born at* Windſor.

In the beginning of *April*, 1422. the *Queen* being recover'd of her lying in, was conducted into *France* to the *King* by the Duke of *Bedford*, and *Humphry* Duke

1422.

The Queen recovered, goes to France.

Duke of *Gloceſter* was left Regent in *England*.

The time was now at hand in which another General Council was to be held according to the Decree of the [m] Council of *Conſtance*, by which it was ordain'd that at the end of five years a Council ſhould be call'd, ſeven years after that another, and ſo every ten years conſtantly. It was now the fifth year ſince the diſſolution of the Council of *Conſtance*, whereupon this Year Pope *Martin* pitch'd upon *Pavia* for the place of their Seſſion.

Pavia choſen by Pope Martin for a General Council, according to that of Conſtance.

In *England* the Archbiſhop call'd a Synod of the Province of *Canterbury* at *London* on the 4th of *Auguſt*, in which many Perſons out of the whole Body of Biſhops, Prelates and Doctors were nominated, who were to be referr'd to the King's approbation; and it was concluded that the Archbiſhop ſhould ſignify their Names by Letters to the King, who ſhould chuſe whom he pleas'd out of them to repreſent the *Engliſh* Nation at the Council of *Pavia*, and that there ſhould be allow'd for their Expences

A Provincial Synod at London.

Wocnet Delegates were deſigned.

[m] Seſſ. 39.

Three

Three pence in the Pound out of all Benefices that paid Tenths, and Eight pence out of thoſe that did not come under that Tax.

But this Affair came to nothing. For *Alfonſus* King of *Arragon*, having a quarrel againſt *Pope Martin*, becauſe at his inſtigation, *Joan* Queen of *Naples* had put him by, and appointed *Lewis* of *Anjou* her Succeſſor in the Kingdom, ſent his Ambaſſadors to *Pavia*, who with Gifts and Promiſes promoted the Intereſt of *Benedict* the Thirteenth, who was ſtill alive, and acted as Pope at *Paniſchola*; whereupon Pope *Martin* preſently diſſolv'd the Council which had been begun at *Pavia*, and from thence by reaſon of the Plague was remov'd to *Siena*, and appointed another to be held ſeven years after at *Baſil*.

But through Benedict *the Thirteenth's Intereſt the* Pavian *Council is diſſolved, Called to* Siena, *And ſeven years after to* Baſil.

In the Synod at *London* one *William White* a Prieſt, and one *Henry Webb* of *Worceſter*, were accus'd of Hereſy; the firſt for preaching publickly without a Licence, who was therefore forc'd to recant before the Synod; and the other for ſaying Maſs without being in Orders, who was ſentenc'd to be whipp'd in three of the chief Cities, *London*, *Worceſter* and *Bath*. Alſo one *William Taylor*

H. Webb *for preaching without Orders, whipp'd in three principal Cities.*

William Taylor's honeſt Principles condemned as impious.

Taylor a Maſter of Arts, was call'd in queſtion for ſpreading abroad again ſome Opinions which he had recanted in the Synod two years before, for which he was ſaid to be relaps'd into Hereſy. His *Tenets* were theſe: *That God alone was to be invok'd by the Prayers of the Faithful; that that Worſhip was due to Chriſt himſelf not upon the account of his Human Nature, but of his Divine Nature only; that it was not lawful to pray to Saints, or any other created Being; that thoſe that offer'd Gifts to the Image of the Croſs, or of the Saints were guilty of Idolatry; that a Monaſtick Life was contrary to the Inſtitutions of Chriſt; that the Adminiſtration of Civil Affairs and all Secular Government was forbidden to Prieſts by Chriſt himſelf; and that many of thoſe Opinions that were condemn'd as impious by the Council of* Conſtance, *were Orthodox.* All theſe Aſſertions were referr'd by the Archbiſhop as Judge in this Affair, to the four Orders of *Mendicant Fryers*, who were to examine whether they were agreable to the Holy Scriptures, and the Senſe of the Fathers; and the Lawyers were order'd to conſider what puniſhment was to be inflicted on one relapſed into Hereſy.

reſy. The *Divines* deliver'd their Opinion, That the *Tenets* maintain'd by him were *impious*, and *contrary to the Holy Scriptures* and the *Decrees of the Church of* Rome. As to matter of Law, *William Lyndewood*, Official of the Court of Arches, *Thomas Brown*, Dean of the ſame Court, and the other Lawyers anſwer'd, That *one ſuſpected of Hereſie, was to be debarr'd from the Communion of the Church for a year, and if after this probation he repented of his Errors, he was to be receiv'd again into the boſom of the Church; but if he relaps'd into Hereſy again, he was to be reputed guilty of a capital Crime, and deliver'd over to the Secular Power*; whereupon by the Sentence of the Synod he was declar'd a *Heretick*, and ſolemnly deveſted of his Orders.

Soon after the end of this Synod, the whole Kingdom was ſeiz'd with the greateſt conſternation imaginable upon the News of the King's death, who having purſued the *Dauphin* with too much heat as far as *Bourges*, on the 31ſt of *Auguſt* died at *Bois de Vinciennes*, about three Miles from *Paris*, of a violent Fever, which he had contracted by his exceſſive Fatigues. He died in a very

King Henry *the Fifth dies of a Fever at* Bois de Vinciennes.

For which his Father-in-law pining away, died with grief within twenty days. The King's Body buried at Weſtminſter.

a very unlucky time; for King *Charles* his Father-in-Law, pin'd away with grief for the death of his Son King *Henry*, who was very dear to him, and died within twenty days after. The King's Body was brought over into *England*, and buried at *Weſtminſter*. The Inheritance of both Kingdoms deſcended to *Henry the Sixth*, who was then an Infant, the government of which was left by the late King in his Will to his two Brothers; that of *England* to *Humphry* Duke of *Glocester*, and that of *France* to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, till his Son ſhould come of Age, the care of whoſe Education was committed to *Henry Beaufort* Biſhop of *Winchester*, and *Thomas Beaufort* Duke of *Exeter* his Great Uncles.

His Brothers were left his Son Henry's *Guardians.*

Certainly no King of *England* ever excell'd King *Henry* the Fifth in all vertuous Qualifications; nor was there any one whoſe death was ſo prejudicial to the Kingdom. He was adorn'd with all the Accompliſhments both of Body and Mind, that could be deſir'd in a Prince; with Prudence, Courage, Conſtancy, Modeſty, Bounty, Eloquence, Beauty and Strength; all which being attended with a ſingular good Fortune, procur'd him a wonderful eſteem amongſt Foreigners,

Great loſs of a King ſo vertuous, So generally and princely qualified,

Of ſingular good fortune and eſteem thereupon.

reigners, and are celebrated as well by the *French* Writers, as by thoſe of *our own* Nation.

The *Duke* of *Gloceſter*, that he might ſettle the Affairs of the Kingdom according to the Injunctions of his Brother King *Henry*, call'd a Parliament at *Weſtminſter* on the 9th of *November*; and firſt of all he commanded the [n] Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to declare to both Houſes the cauſe of their meeting; for *Thomas* Biſhop of *Durham* upon the death of the King had reſign'd the Seal and other marks of the Chancellorſhip (to which this Office belongs) to the Duke of *Gloceſter* at *Windſor*, and had laid down the Place. *The* Archbiſhop *having ſpoken largely in praiſe of the Vertues of King* Henry *the Fifth, and made honourable mention of his Actions in* France, *came to ſpeak of the Young King; and affirm'd that it was by the ſpecial favour of Almighty God that a Son of ſuch promiſing hopes ſhould ſucceed ſo great a Father; that his very Title of the* Sixth *was attended with a lucky Omen, for as the number*

Duke of Gloceſter *calls a Parliament.*

The hopes the Archbiſhop conceived of young King Henry.

[n] Rotul. Parlia. Ann. 1. H. 6.

Six

Six was the moſt compleat of all the reſt, becauſe in ſo many days God Almighty had made this vaſt Fabrick of the World, ſo this King Henry, *the* Sixth *of that Name, would be the greateſt of all his Predeceſſors, that he would compleat what his Father had ſo proſperouſly begun in* France; *and that as he was deſcended both from the Kings of* England *and* France, *ſo he would at length enjoy both thoſe Crowns which were devolv'd to him by lawful Inheritance. That he, in the King's Name did declare to the Peers, and all the People, that they ſhould enjoy all the Privileges and Immunities granted to them by his Highneſs's Predeceſſors, and that he was commanded to give them three Reaſons for calling this Parliament: Which were; That Governors might be aſſign'd the King by a publick Act; that they might conſult about the Peace of the Realm, and the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; and that they might provide for the defence of the Kingdom againſt the Inſults of Foreign Enemies. Laſtly, He exhorted them by the Example of* Jethro, Moſes's *Father-in-law, to make choice of the beſt and wiſeſt of the Nobility to take upon them the government of the King and Kingdom, and beſought them that they would uſe their utmoſt endeavours for*

Three Reaſons for calling the Parliament, viz. to aſſign the King Governors, and conſult about the Peace, and for the defence of the Realm.

Jethro's *Advice.*

for the ſafety of the King, and the benefit of their Country.

When the Archbiſhop had done ſpeaking, the Protectorſhip was unanimouſly confirm'd to the *Duke of Glocester*, and ſome of the moſt Eminent of the Biſhops and Nobility were appointed to be of the Privy Council till the King ſhould come of Age, of which the *Archbiſhop* was nam'd firſt. But he having loſt his King and Patron, who had advanc'd him to the higheſt Honors, and who dearly lov'd him, when the Parliament was diſſolv'd, retir'd within the Bounds of his Province, in which he perform'd the Duties of his Function with great diligence. For the Year after the death of *Henry* the Fifth, by his Metropolitical Authority he viſited the Dioceſſes of *Chicheſter* and *Saliſbury*, and the next year that of *Lincoln*, in which Viſitations he revers'd all thoſe things that had been acted amiſs by the Ordinaries, and examin'd into the Faith and Manners of the People.

The Duke of Gloceſter confirmed Protector, and the Archbiſhop named Firſt of the Council.

But he retired to his Function.

1423.

1424.

In his journy through the Dioceſs of *Lincoln* he came to *Higham Ferrers*, the Town where he was born, in which out of a pious and commendable deſign of adorning the Place of his Nativity, he

Founded a College at Higham Ferrers,

dedicated a Noble College which he had formerly begun there, to the Honour of the *Virgin Mary*, of St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, and King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, and plac'd in it Eight Chaplains or Fellows, Four Clerks, Six Choriſters, and over all theſe a Maſter, who were to pray for the Souls of the deceaſed. He alſo built a large Hoſpital for the maintenance of the Poor of that place, both which Foundations he endowed with ample Revenues, which were afterwards augmented with great Legacies, which his Brothers *Robert* and *William Chichele*, two Eminent Citizens of *London*, left them in their Wills.

And a large Hoſpital.

The Conſiderable Revenues of which were augmented by his Brothers Robert *and* William.

After his return from his viſitation of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, he held a Synod at *London* on the 12th of *October*, being ſollicited by Letters from the King to demand a ſupply of Money of the Clergy for the War with *France*. For after the death of *Henry* the Fifth, and *Charles* the Sixth, the *Dauphin* ſuppoſing that the Name of King would be of great advantage to him, caus'd himſelf to be crown'd at *Poictiers*, and took upon him the Title of *Charles* the Seventh, King of *France*; and a great many Princes and Governors of Towns coming

A Synod held by him at London.

The Dauphin crown'd King of France *at* Poictiers.

ing in to him, who ſtill retain'd an affection for the Name of *France*, he made preparations for War with greater vigour. On the other ſide *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who by his Brother's Will was appointed Regent of *France*, having contracted a ſtricter League of amity with *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* by marrying his Siſter *Ann*, attack'd the *Dauphin* in ſeveral parts of *France*, and having divided the Forces betwixt himſelf and *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, he ſent *Thomas Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, toward *Sens*, with ſome choiſe Troops, and deſir'd of *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter* Regent of *England*, a freſh Supply of Men and Money.

Whereupon preparation was made for War.

The Regent of France *and Duke of* Burgundy *oppoſe the* Dauphin.

The former ſent for Supplies from England.

Whereupon *Henry* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* Lord Chancellor of *England*, *John Stafford* Biſhop of *Bath* Lord Treaſurer, *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, *William Alnewyke* Keeper of the Privy Seal, *Lewis* Lord *Bourchier*, and *Ralph* Lord *Cromwell*, were ſent from the *Duke* of *Gloceſter* to the Synod. The Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in a formal Speech having laid before them the preſent condition of Affairs in *France*, exhorted and intreated them to beſtow ſome part of their Revenues for ſubduing the remains

The Biſhop of Wincheſter *moves for Money in the Synod.*

of the *Dauphin*'s Forces. But then it plainly appear'd how much they were all affected with the loſs of King *Henry* the Fifth. For whereas they had granted Tenth's ſo frequently and ſo readily in former Synods (as we have related before) they now ſtuck at the very firſt demand of the new King, thinking that all the hopes of conquering *France* depended upon *Henry* the Fifth, and that nothing could ſucceed now he was gone. For when the Proctors for the Clergy had debated the Matter ſeveral days, *William Lyndewood* was deputed by them to return their Anſwer, which was, *That the Eſtates of the Clergy were ſo drain'd by the continual expences of the War, that they were hardly ſufficient to maintain them and their Families handſomely; that the value of a great many Livings was ſo fallen, that there were not Prieſts to be found who would ſupply the Cures; and in ſhort, That in the Commiſſions of all the Proctors for the Clergy the power of granting Tenths was expreſly taken away.* Upon this the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* went to the *Lower Houſe*, and in a long and preſſing Oration beſought them to ſupply the Neceſſities of the Publick; but when he could obtain nothing of them, who

Which now wants Henry the Fifth.

As Henry the Sixth is like to go without their Money.

The Clergy's Eſtates being already ſo much drained,

And Livings fallen ſo low.

Being alſo alledged, that the power of granting Tenths was taken away.

The Biſhop ſucceeded no better in the Lower Houſe; and ſo

who excus'd themſelves upon the narrowneſs of their Commiſſions, The Synod was adjourn'd by the Archbiſhop to the 26th of *January* following. *The Synod was adjourned.* 1425.

At which time the Biſhop of *Winchester* with the reſt of the Lords came thither again, and having made a Speech to the Biſhops, Abbots and Priors of the *Upper Houſe* in the Name of the King, they granted half a Tenth, proteſting withal, that *This Conceſſion ſhould not oblige them, unleſs the Proctors for the Clergy would conſent to it, for that a diviſion of the two Orders of the Clergy in the matter of granting Tenths being introduced by this Example would be of very pernicious conſequence to Poſterity.* But the *Lower Houſe* perſiſting ſtiffly in their former Reſolutions, were not at all mov'd with the importunate Demands firſt made by the *Biſhop of Winchester*, and afterwards by the *Archbiſhop* and the reſt of the Biſhops. Whereupon the Archbiſhop preſently diſſolv'd the Synod, and appointed another to be held two Months after on the 23d of *April*, thinking that by the Election of new Proctors the buſineſs would be more eaſily affected.

At the next Seſſions half a Tenth was granted by the Higher Houſe on condition the Proctors conſented;

But refuſed by the Lower Houſe.

The Synod diſſolved.

When this Synod was aſſembled, the *Archbiſhop* firſt of all commanded the *Lower Houſe* to chuſe their Speaker, (who is commonly call'd the *Prolocutor*) who pitch'd upon *William Lyndewood*, of which he himſelf makes mention [c] in his *Commentaries*. After which the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treaſurer, *William Alnewyke* Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Lord *Scrope*, the Lord *Cromwell*, with ſome others of the Privy Council, came again to the Synod; and the Lord Chancellor with his florid Speeches, and the reſt of the Lords engaging them ſeverally by Flatteries, Threats and Promiſes, at length with much ado they obtain'd half a Tenth.

At the next Head a Tenth is given with much ado.

When this buſineſs was over, one *Robert Hoke*, and one *Thomas Drayton*, both Prieſts, one of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, and the other of *Canterbury*, were brought before the Synod, and accus'd of Hereſy. It was alledg'd againſt them, *That they would not kneel before the Crucifix, and that they had in their poſſeſſion certain Books, in which it was ſaid, that the Prieſt could not change the Hoſt in the*

Hoke *and* Drayton's *Hereſy; and*

[c] C. Quoniam. v. provinciam de decim.

Sacra-

Sacrament into the Body of Chriſt; *that a Monaſtick Life and Auricular Confeſſion were the Inventions of the Devil, and that amongſt Chriſtians all things ought to be in common*; which Opinions they abjur'd publickly at *Paul's Croſs*. But the ſharpeſt Accuſation was brought againſt one *William Ruſſel* of the Order of *Minor Fryers*, for teaching the People in his Sermons, That *perſonal Tythes were not commanded by God, but that it was lawful for all Chriſtians to beſtow them in charitable uſes upon the Poor as they pleas'd themſelves*. This extreamly troubled and perplex'd the Clergy, who fear that if this Opinion ſhould ſpread it ſelf among the People, they ſhould loſe this part of their Income, by which the Wealth of their Order would be greatly diminiſh'd. Wherefore he was order'd by the Synod on a day prefix'd to recant out of the Pulpit at *Paul's* Croſs, but before the time came he fled out of *England*, whereupon he was pronounc'd contumacious by Edicts ſet forth againſt him, and afterwards in open Court *proclaim'd a Heretick*, and *his Opinion was adjudg'd to be impious by the Decrees of both Univerſities*, which the Univerſity of *Oxford* preſently ſignified by their Letters to

Ruſſell *denies perſonal Tythes to be* Jure Divino.

In his abſence proclaimed an Heretick.

the Archbiſhop, and the Synod, which are [p] yet extant.

And proſecuted at Rome.

Shortly after the Synod being inform'd that he was at *Rome*, ſent Meſſengers to apprehend him, and accuſe him before the *Pope*, who were allow'd a Farthing in the Pound out of all Eccleſiaſtical Preferments. The Examination of this Matter being referr'd by the Pope to *Branda* Cardinal of *Placenza*, he was condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment, unleſs he repented of his Error; but afterwards eſcaping out of Priſon, he return'd into *England*, and having preach'd a Sermon at *Paul's* Croſs, he abjur'd his Error with a formal Oath. The Archbiſhop alſo by his Mandate enjoin'd the *Franciſcans*, that as often as they preach'd to the People, they ſhould teach them, that perſonal Tythes were commanded to be paid both by the Laws of God, and the Conſtitutions of the Holy Fathers.

Afterwards he abjured his Error in England.

The ſame Year after the Synod was ended, the Archbiſhop by his Prudence diſpell'd a dreadful Storm that threatned the Kingdom, which was rais'd by the

[p] Liter. Academ Oxon. in Archiv. ep. 20.

Diſſen-

Diſſentions of the Nobility. For *Henry Beaufort*, Son to *John* Duke of *Lancaſter* by *Catharine Swinford* his third Wife, being puff'd up with the nobility of his Birth, and the great Wealth which he had got together out of the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, and not brooking the Rule of *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter* the Lord Protector, he began to maintain an open enmity againſt him; the Quarrel being afterwards more enflam'd on both Sides, and many of the Nobility and others engaging in either Party, they both went Arm'd, and attended with their Servants and Adherents, and a great number of Profligate and Seditious Perſons wearing Arms by their Example went about the Streets of *London*; and their Number was ſo great, that the Citizens ſhut up their Shops, and left off their Trades, and were forc'd to keep Guard Day and Night in all the Streets of the City to repreſs the Inſolence of theſe Mutineers. Upon this the *Archbiſhop*, accompanied with *Peter* Duke of *Conimbra*, Son to the King of *Portugal* (who was lately come into *England* to viſit the King his Couſin) rid through the City eight times in one Day betwixt the Duke's and the Biſhop's

H Beaufort Biſhop of Wincheſter, an open Enemy to the Lord Protector.

Great Parties on each ſide

Appear in the Streets of London.

The Archbiſhop interpoſed.

ſhop's Palaces, and prevail'd ſo far upon them both by his Authority and Intreaties, that they laid down their Arms, and Matters were compos'd for a time. But the Biſhop, though he had quitted his Arms, had not yet relinquiſh'd his Hatred; for ſoon after by Letters ſent into *France* to the Duke of *Bedford*, he accus'd *the Duke* of *Gloceſter*, deſiring the Duke of *Bedford* to come over into *England* with all ſpeed, if he tender'd the Safety of the King, and the Peace of the Kingdom, which otherwiſe muſt of neceſſity be involv'd in Blood, and the devaſtations of a Civil War. The *Duke*, though the War went on ſucceſsfully in *France*, by the ſurrender of a great many ſtrong Towns, and the defeat of a great Army of the *French* in a pitcht Battel at *Vernoil*, yet eſteeming the ſucceſs of Affairs in *France* to depend upon the Peace of *England*; immediately upon the receit of theſe Letters, he committed the Adminiſtration of his Office to *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, and came with all ſpeed into *England* in the beginning of the Year 1426. and having call'd a Parliament at *Leiceſter*, he examin'd the Quarrel between *his Brother* and the *Biſhop*.

They then laid down their Arms.

The Biſhop of Winchester *accuſes the Protector to the Duke of* Bedford.

Who haſtens into England.

1426. *Calls a Parliament.*

ſhop. When they had both ſhew'd the cauſes of their diſcontent, and from arguing began to break out into greater heats, at the Duke of *Bedford*'s entreaty they agreed to refer all Differences on both Sides to the determination of Arbitrators; of whom [q] *Henry* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was nam'd firſt, after him *Thomas* Duke of *Exeter*, *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, *Thomas* Biſhop of *Durham*, *Philip* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *John* Biſhop of *Bath*, *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford*, *William Alnewyke* Keeper of the Privy Seal, and *Ralph Cromwell*, who order'd them to join hands, and in a ſet form of words to be repeated by them both, to forgive all Injuries on both Sides, and be friends with one another; which Reconciliation was confirm'd by the Votes of the whole Parliament.

Finds out the cauſes of the Quarrel,

And inclines them to the arbitration of

The Archbiſhop and Duke of Exeter, &c.

Their Reconciliation confirm'd by the Votes of the whole Parliament,

In this Seſſion a ſupply of Money was granted for levying Soldiers; for which end alſo about this time the Archbiſhop aſſembled a Synod at *London* on the 15th of *April*. Thither came *John Kempe* Archbiſhop of *York* and Lord Chancellor of *England*, with *Walter Hungerford*

Which granted Money for Levying Men.

[q] Rotul. Parliam. an. 4. H. 6.

Lord

Lord Treaſurer; and the Lord Chancellor having extoll'd the great pains and diligence of the *Duke* of *Bedford* in an Eloquent Oration, the Synod granted the King *half a Tenth.*

And Half a Tenth granted in the Synod.

Biſhop of Wincheſter *made Cardinal.*

The Biſhop of *Wincheſter* who was created Cardinal this Year by *Pope Martin*, the next Year went over with the *Duke* of *Bedford* into *France*, and at *Calais*, in the great Church of that Place, he put on the Cap and other Enſigns of that Dignity with great ſolemnity on *Candlemas-day*. He had ſought this Honor with great earneſtneſs eight years before in the time of King *Henry* the Fifth, and had obtain'd a Promiſe of it of *Pope John* the Twenty third; who deſign'd to promote him very ſpeedily, and to appoint him his Legate *à latere* in *England* with a very large Authority. But the Archbiſhop perceiving his Ambition, at that time interpos'd with the King, who was then in *France*, by Letters which he wrote to him in a grave and modeſt ſtyle, in which he ſhew'd, *That the Power of the* Pope's Legates *did derogate very much from the Dignity of the* King, *from the Laws of the Land, and from the Privileges of the Church of England.* A Copy of this Letter, the

1427.

The Cap, with a Legacy for England, *had been promiſed him by* John *the Twenty third.*

But the Archbiſhop had ſhewn that the Pope's Legates derogated from the Royal Dignity, &c.

Original

Original of which is yet to be ſeen, written with the *Archbiſhop's own Hand*, we have here ſubjoin'd.

Which he did in a Letter to the King.

SOvereyn Lord, as your humble Preſt and devout Bedeman, I recommand me to your Hygneſſe, deſyreing evermore to heare and knowe of your gracious ſpeed, hele of body and of ſoule, alſo my Lordys your brethren and all your royal hoſte. And as hertly as I can, or may thanke Almightie God and Lord of all ſtrengths and hoſtes that ſo graciouſly hath continued his mygty hond upon you ſythen the time of your beginning hedirtoward into your moſt worſhip, your Leige menys moſt hertly gladneſſe, and abating of the hy pride of your enemies. And beſech God both day and night with all your ſubgetts both ſpirituel and tempoxel ſo continue his hy Grace upon you and powre that the mow come to the effect of your hy labor, pæs of both your regnes after your hertly deſires. Gracious Lord like it to remember you that be your moſt

Wherein there is a Specimen of the Engliſh *Language at that time.*

moſt worthie letters writtẽ at your towne of Caen xxv. day of September you charged me, that be the avys of my Lord your brother of Bedford, and of your Chaunceler ſholde be ordeygned that all maner of men of your ſubgets wat eſtaat or condicion that thei were ſhould abſtyne letter of wrytes or purſuit making to the Pope after his election, till the time that he have writen to you, and ye againe to him, as it hath be acuſtumed of honeſte of your lond. for the which cauſe neither I, nor non odir man as ferforth as it may be knowe, hath yit writtẽ nor ſent, ne no leve hath of paſſage to the Cowrte, wow it ſo be that many lych at London to purſue to my Lord your brother, your Chaunceler, and your Counſeil for to have leve and letters of paſſage. Wherfore Soverain Lord my Lord your brother charged me write to you, and in as miche as your letter forſeid was direct to me, to wite, in wat wiſe we ſhol governe us herafter, for if ye have reſteyned our holy faders

No Suit to be made to the Pope, after Election, till the Pope has wrote to the King, and has got an Anſwer.

faders letters, or writen to him it is unknowen to us unto this time. Like it therfore, gracious Lord, to write to my Lord your brother in wat maner wise this matier ſchal be governed hereafter.

Forthermore gracious Lord, of trowth that I am bound to you be my ligeaunſe, and alſo to quite me to God, the chirch of your lond, of the wich God and, ye gracious Lord, have maked me governor, howeth to open to you this matier that ſayeth, of the wich I have herd privily, but now it is more opend, and in ſuch wiſe that credence ſhold bee yive to by reſon; that is to ſeyne, that my brother of Winchester ſhold be maked a Cardinal, if ye wold give your aſent therto, and that he ſhold have his Biſhoprich in comende for terme of his life, and therto have a ſtat, and ſent to your rengme of Yngland as a legat a latere, to the wich manier of legacie non hath be acuſtumed to be named but Cardinals, and that legacie alſo to ocupie thorgh all your obeyſaunce,

saunce, and all the time of his life. Soverein Lord and most Christien Prince, what instanse schall be maad to your Hignesse for this matier, I wot not, but blessyd be Almightie God undir your worthie protection, your Chirche of Yngland is at this day, I dare boldly say, the most Honorable Chirche Christien as weel as devin servise, as honest living therof, goverened after streit lawes, and holy constitutions, that be maad of hem withowten any gret erorbitaunses, or any thing that migt torne to hy sklaundre of your forseid Chirch, or of your lond, and if any trespases of mannys frelte falleth we may be correcid and punished by the Ordinaries there as the caas falleth. But wat that this offis of legacie to be ocupied in the forme aforseid, and suich comendis of Bishopriches not used in your holy Aunsetres time here afore, wold extend to, or gendre ageines the good governanse of your subgets, in your hy wisdom I trist to God ye will consider. And forasmich as ye schal be

A Pope's Legate in England durante vitâ, without Precedent.

The Distresse and

Discipline of the Church dispensable by the Ordinaries, &c. not Legates.

he enformid what the office of ſuych manier of legacie extendith to, and appyly your Clerkys have not in minde, for it hath ſhelde be ſeyn, and have not alle here bookys with hem pleynly to enforme you in this time of your grete labor. I ſend you a ſcrowe writen with inne this letter conteyning that is expreſſed in the Popis lawe, and fully concludyd be Doctors. And over that what he may have in ſpecial of the Popis grace no man wot, for it ſtond in his wille to diſpoſe as hym good liketh. And be inſpection of lawes and cronicles was there never no Legat a latere ſent in to no lond, and ſpecially in to your rengne of Yngland withowte grete and notable cauſe. And thei whan thei came after thei had done her legacie abiden but lytul wyle, not over a yer, and ſumme a quarter, or two monethes, as the nedes requeryd: And yit over that he was tretyd with, or he cam into the lond whon he ſchold have exerciſe of his power, and how myche ſchold be put in execucion. An

The Archbiſhop ſendes a Memoire of the Legate's Office or Inſtructions to the King.

Such Legacies are extraordinary, and not without great and notable cauſe; and no reſident above two Months at moſt.

The Inſtructions to be exprefs and limited.

aventure after he had be reseyved he whold have used it to largely to greet oppression of your peple. Wherefore mooſt Criſtien Prince and Sovereyn Lord, as your trewe Preeſt, whom it hath lyked you to ſette in ſo hy aſtaat, the wych with owte your gracious Lordſhip, and ſupportation I know my ſelf inſufficient to ocupie. beſeche you in the mooſt humble wyſe that I can devyſe or thenke that ye wile this matier take tendirly at herte, and ſee the ſtaat of the Chirche be meyntenid and ſuſteynid, ſo that everich of the Miniſters therofſe hold hem content with her owne part: for trewly he that hath leſt hath inow to rekene fore: And that your poore pepul be not pyled, nor oppreſſyd with diverſe exactions and unacuſtumed, thorgh wych thei ſchold be the more feble to refreſche you owre liege Lord in time of nede and when it lyketh you to clepe up on hem, and alle plees and ſklaundre ceſe in your Chirche.

He deprecates the Oppreſſions and cormorant Exactions of the Legates.

Towchinge oure holy fadir the Popis Ambaſſiat that late cam in

to

to your lond, I wot wel my Lord your brother wryteth to you pleynly, and alſo of odir governance of your lond, the wych blefſed be God ſtond in good quiet pees and reſte withowte any grete ryotis or debatys and al your trewe peple have her herys opyn to here good tydinges of you and continuely pray for your proſperite and al powrys, the wych Almighty God graunte for his mercy Amen. wryten at Lambryth vi day of March.

Your Preſt. H. C.

Indorſed Au Roy noſtre Souverein. S.

The King was ſo mov'd with this Letter of the Archbiſhop's, that he commanded the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* not to take upon him the Cardinalſhip, and proteſted ſeveral times that he [r] had rather ſee him wear the Crown than the Cardinal's Cap. During the King's Life the Biſhop deſiſted; but now rely-

Upon this Letter the King forbad the Biſhop of Wincheſter *the Cardinal's Cap.*

[r] Polychron. in Hen. 5.

ing upon the Infancy of the King, and the Favour of his Nephew the Duke of *Bedford*, he attempted it again, and was created Cardinal by the Pope with the Title of *Priest of S. Eusebius*; which easily occasion'd their mistake, who [s] instead of *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*, relate that *Henry* Archbishop of *Canterbury* was made Cardinal of *S. Eusebius*, who was a Man of such Piety and Moderation, that he was never known to court a Preferment, by which being engag'd in the Interests of the Pope, he must necessarily have swerv'd from that Loyalty to his Prince which he had always preserv'd entire and untainted. For he was a most vigorous Defender of the King's Authority, and the Rights of the Kingdom against the Ambition of the Popes, and the Oppressions of the Court of *Rome*; by which at this very time he drew upon himself the heavy displeasure of *Martin* the Fifth. For the [t] University of *Oxford* by Letters bearing date the 24th of *July* this Year interceded for him with *Pope Martin*; in which *after they had given him a very*

After the King's death he is created Cardinal.

For whom our Prime Henry *Archbishop was mistaken.*

A Vigorous Defender of the King's Authority.

Whence he incurr'd the displeasure of Pope Martin *the Fifth.*

[s] Antiq. Britan. in Henr. Chich.
[t] Epist. Academ. Oxon. 36. in Archiv.

exire-

extraordinary Character, calling him the mirror of Life, the light of Manners, a Perſon moſt dear to the People and Clergy, a golden Candleſtick ſet up in the Church of England, *they beſought him that he would not ſuffer the Credit of ſo eminent a Prelate to be blaſted by the ſecret Calumnies of Detractors*; to which purpoſe alſo in the Parliament at *Weſtminſter* [a] the *Houſe of Commons* petition'd the King to ſend an Ambaſſador forthwith to the Court of *Rome* to intercede with the Pope in behalf of the Archbiſhop, who had incurr'd his diſpleaſure for oppoſing the exceſſive Power of the Court of *Rome*. And indeed it was but reaſonable that he, who for promoting the common good of all, and maintaining the Honour of the Kingdom, ſo little dreaded the Pope's Anger, ſhould be defended by the publick Authority.

The Archbiſhop's Character from Oxford.

Great Interceſſion made for him.

But the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, beſide his Title of *Cardinal*, had the power of *Legate* in *England* conferr'd upon him by the Pope, with a very large Commiſſion (or as they commonly term'd it) a *Faculty*; which Power he exercis'd with

Biſhop of Wincheſter *a Legate in* England, *with a Faculty.*

[a] Rotul. Parliam. an. 6 H. 6.

So exercis'd the Power, that he was ſtiled the Rich Cardinal.

ſo great Avarice, and got together ſuch a prodigious Wealth, that he was generally ſtyl'd the Rich Cardinal.

1428. The Year after this he return'd into *England*, and having open'd his Commiſſion in the preſence of *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter* the Protector, and many of the Biſhops and Nobility, [s] *Richard Caudray* who was appointed Proctor for the King by the Duke of *Gloceſter* and the Privy Council, expreſly declar'd, *That by a particular Prerogative of the Kings of* England, *which they had enjoy'd ever ſince the memory of man, no Legate from the Pope could come into* England *without the King's leave; and therefore if the Cardinal of* Winchester, *by vertue of his Legantine Office, ſhould act any thing contrary to this Right of the King's, that he in the King's Name did interpoſe, and diſown all his Authority.* Whereupon the *Cardinal* promis'd openly before the Duke of *Gloceſter*, and all that were preſent, that he would not exerciſe his Office of Legate without the King's leave, and that he would act

The Cardinal oppoſed by R. Caudray *the King's Proctor.*

Promiſes not to exerciſe his Office without the King's leave.

[s] Joan. Foxius in Martyrolog. ſub H. 5.

nothing

nothing in it that might any ways infringe or derogate from the Rights, Immunities and Privileges of the King or Kingdom.

* Now upon his being made Cardinal and Legate, he was oblig'd to lay down his Place of Lord Chancellor, which he did the Year before in the Parliament at *Weſtminſter*; he ought alſo to have been removed from the Privy Council; but in reſpect of the Nobility of his Birth, and his near alliance to the King, by a particular favour he was allow'd to keep his Place there, except when any matter was to be debated between the King and the Pope, for then it was expreſly concluded that he ſhould not be preſent; which Limitation was confirm'd [y] the next Year by Act of Parliament, and order'd to be entred in the Journals of the Privy Council.

Laid down the Office of Chancellor, as obliged;

But kept his Place in the Council, with exception.

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* Eodem jure ſemper uſi ſunt Galliæ Reges, quorum injuſſu Legatis Pontificum nunquam licuit Galliam ingredi, aut mandata promulgare, Sicuti clariſſimus Advocatus Regius † Ludovicus Servinus coram Senatu Pariſienſi Turonibus tum ſedente demonſtrabat, cum Ann. MDXC. Cardinalis Cajetanus ad Henricum IV. Galliæ Regem Legatus mitteretur.

† *L. Servin aux plaidoier. vol.* 4.

[y] Rot. Parliam. ann. 8 H. 6.

Now the chief Reaſon that mov'd the Pope to create the Biſhop of *Winchester* a Cardinal, was, that he might employ him in the War that he deſign'd againſt the *Bohemians*, who having embrac'd the Doctrine of *Wickliff*, had pull'd down the Monaſteries and Images, and having aboliſhed almoſt all the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Romiſh* Church, had openly revolted from the Government of the Pope. He therefore made him his General in the *Bohemian* War, and appointed him Legate in *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, and all *Germany*, with a far larger Commiſſion, by which he was impower'd to pardon Rapes committed upon Nuns, to diſpenſe with Marriages contracted within the fourth degree of Conſanguinity, with the Age of Perſons to be admitted to Orders and Benefices, with Interdicts, and many other things which were contrary to the Conſtitutions of the Canon Law; he was alſo order'd to demand a Tenth of the *Engliſh* Clergy for the Service of this War. For this cauſe the Archbiſhop being ſollicited by the Pope's Bull, and being alſo preſs'd by Letters from the King to conſider of raiſing Money for carrying on the War in *France*, call'd a Synod

The Pope imploys him against the Bohemians, *Who had pull'd down the Monaſteries, &c.*

The Cardinal made General in the Bohemian *War, &c.*

He could pardon Rapes on Nuns, &c.

He was to demand a Tenth of the Engliſh *Clergy for the War.*

a Synod at *London* which began on the 5th of *July*.

In their firſt Seſſion, at the requeſt of the Archbiſhop of *York* Lord Chancellor, and *Walter Hungerford* Lord Treaſurer, they granted the King half a Tenth. The Synod was afterwards prorogu'd by reaſon of the exceſſive heat of the Summer, to St. *Martin's day* in *November* following, and then again to the 29th of *October* the next Year; at which time the Archbiſhop of *York* was ſent to them again from the King, together with the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earls of *Warwick*, *Stafford* and *Salisbury*, the Lords *Cromwell*, *Tiptoft* and *Hungerford*, at whoſe deſire a Tenth and a half was granted, and ſolemn Proceſſions were order'd to be made for the ſucceſs of the Duke of *Bedford*, who went on proſperouſly, and had now beſieg'd *Orleans*, a noble City upon the River *Loyre*. Theſe Conceſſions of Tenths which were granted ſo readily by the [a] Synod, were rewarded by an Act made in the *Parliament* holden at this time at *Weſtminſter*, by which *The ſame Privileage*

In the next Synod half a Tenth is given the King.

1429.

And in another a Tenth and an half.

Duke of Bedford *had beſieg'd* Orleans.

[a] 8 H. 6. c. 1.

Was

was granted to the Clergy, which the Members of the House of Commons do enjoy when they are chosen to serve in Parliament, which was, that neither they nor their Servants should be arrested while they were assembled in Convocation, nor in their journy thither.

For these Grants, the Members of the Synod, &c. were freed from Arrests.

But *Conzo Zuolanus* the Pope's Nuntio, came often to the Synod, and pleaded in behalf of the Pope, but to no purpose: When he could not obtain of them a Supply for the War with the *Bohemians*, which he had sollicited in a long and pressing Oration, he produc'd the Pope's Letters before the Synod, in which he signified that he had impos'd a Tenth upon the Kingdom of *England* for the support of the *Bohemian* War; which so incensed the whole Synod, that they absolutely denied to grant a Tenth. However at the importunity of the Pope they *gave him Eight pence in every Mark out of all Benefices according to their respective values, provided that this grant were not contrary to the King's Prerogative and the Laws of the Land.*

The Pope's Nuntio prevail'd not in the Synod;

For shewing his Letters for a Tenth

He was denied, but got 8 d. per *Mark from Livings, With a* Salvâ prærogativâ Regiâ.

After this *John Jourdelay, John Galle, Robert Heggley, Ralph Mungyn, Thomas Garenter*, all men in Orders, with several others, were brought before the Synod,

nod, who were accus'd of Hereſy, for *holding divers corrupt Opinions concerning the Sacrament of the Altar, the Adoration of Images, Religious Pilgrimages, and the Invocation of Saints; for maintaining that the Pope was Antichriſt, and not God's Vicegerent; that the Divine Oracles were contain'd only in the Scriptures, and not in the Legends or Lives of the Fathers; and for keeping privately by them ſeveral Books of* John Wickliff, *and others, concerning matters of Religion, written in the Vulgar Tongue.* All which Opinions ſome of them recanted before the Synod, and the reſt were committed to Priſon. After them one *Joan Dertford* being queſtion'd about the ſame Tenets, clear'd her ſelf of the Accuſation by an uncertain Anſwer; ſaying, *That ſhe had learnt only the Creed and Ten Commandments, and never durſt meddle with the profound Myſteries of Religion*, upon which ſhe was committed to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Vicar-general to be inſtructed by him. The Ordinaries alſo of every place were commanded vigorouſly to proſecute thoſe that diſſented from the Church of *Rome*, whom they call'd by the invidious Names of *Wicleviſts* and *Lollards*, and whoſe number daily

Hereſy in holding the Pope to be Antichriſt, &c.

Some recanted, others were impriſon'd.

Joan Dertford, by means of her Anſwer, acquitted.

The Ordinaries charg'd to proſecute the Wickleviſts *and* Lollards.

daily increas'd, and *William Lyndewood* Official, and *Thomas Brown* Chancellor of *Canterbury*, with ſome other Lawyers both Canoniſts and Civilians, were order'd to draw up a Form of the Proceſs againſt them.

And Proceſs ordered to be form'd againſt them.

Pope Martin *troubled that he obtain'd not the Tenths.*

But Pope *Martin* was very much troubled to ſee the Power of the Keys decreaſe daily in *England* both by the denial of a Tenth for his War with the *Bohemians*, and ſeveral other Affronts that he pretended to have lately receiv'd: For ſome years before this having by his Bull of Proviſion tranſlated *Richard Flemming* Biſhop of *Lincoln* to the See of *York*, which was then vacant by the death of the Archbiſhop; the Dean and Chapter of *York* oppos'd his entrance into their Church, ſo that the Pope was forc'd by a contrary Bull to tranſfer him back again to the See of *Lincoln*. The Year after *John Opizanus* the Pope's Legate was impriſon'd for preſuming by vertue of that Office to gather the Money due to the Pope's Treaſury contrary to the King's Command; which Matter the Pope by his Letters ſharply expoſtulated with the Duke of *Bedford*.

That his Bull was oppoſed at York,

That his Legate was impriſoned,

He expoſtulated with the Duke of Bedford.

He would certainly have call'd to mind all theſe things, if he had not been

been diverted by the more important Concerns of the *Council* of *Baſil* which was now to be call'd. For the time prefix'd for the aſſembling of it was now at hand, the ſeventh Year being almoſt expir'd ſince the end of the laſt Council; for which cauſe the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* call'd another Synod at *London* in the beginning of the next Year, on the 19th of *February*, in which Delegates were choſen to be ſent to *Baſil*, and Two pence in the Pound was allow'd them out of all the Revenues of the Clergy. Their Inſtructions were, *To deſire in the name of the Church of* England, *That a ſtop might be put to that vaſt number of Diſpenſations which were daily granted, by which ſome were permitted to hold two Livings beſide Dignities, others had leave to be abſent from their Cures, and ſome who were ſcarce at Age, were admitted to the higheſt Offices in the Church; and that no Unions of Churches might be made but where there were Convents within the bounds of the Pariſh.*

The Pope is diverted with the proſpect of the Council of Baſil.

1430. *Wherefore Delegates are choſen in a Synod at* London *with* 2 d. *per* l. *Charge.*

Their Inſtructions did run Againſt Pluralities, And Non reſidence, &c.

The Synod alſo granted the King a whole Tenth at the ſollicitation of *John Kempe* Archbiſhop of *York*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, who in a long Oration told them, "That the Siege of

The Synod gave the King a Tenth

"*Orleans*

For the Siege of Orleans.

Many other Towns revolted.

And many Engliſh *ſlain at* Patau.

" *Orleans* was rais'd by the death of the " Earl of *Salisbury* a Renown'd Com- " mander, that *Troyes*, *Beauvais*, *Rhemes*, " and many other Towns, had revolted " to King *Charles*, that a great number " of our Men were lately ſlain in a Bat- " tel at *Patau*, and that all *France* would " ſoon come under the obedience of " *Charles*, unleſs Supplies of Money " were rais'd in *England*; that for this " cauſe he, with ſeveral others of the " Privy Council, were ſent to them " from the King.

The Synod decreed juſt Weights.

The Synod alſo made an Order which concerned the general good of the Kingdom, That *Tradeſmen ſhould be oblig'd to ſell their Goods by a full weight, and prohibited any one under pain of Excommunication, to make uſe of a certain deceitful Weight with which they cheated their Cuſtomers.*

Popes generally afraid of Councils.

But Pope *Martin*, though it were with great reluctancy that he had call'd the Council at *Baſil*, fearing leſt his Life and Actions ſhould be inquir'd into (for which cauſe alſo the [a] ſucceeding Popes were always very averſe from

[a] Fr. Guicciard. lib. 9. & Paul. Jov. lib. 2.

calling

calling a *General Council*) yet becauſe this was the Place and Time appointed both by his own Edicts and the determination of the Fathers aſſembled firſt at *Conſtance*, and then at *Pavia*, that he might not ſeem to equivocate in the opinion of all Chriſtendom, appointed *Julianus Cæſarinus* Cardinal of S. *Angelo* to preſide in his Name at the *Council*; who at that time was his *Legate* in the *Bohemian* War againſt the Followers of *Hus*, the *Cardinal* of *Wincheſter*, being lately recall'd from that Poſt. But before his journy to *Baſil*, in the beginning of the next Year *Pope Martin* died at *Rome*, and *Gabriel Condelmarius*, who was created Cardinal at *Lucca* by *Gregory* the Twelfth, as is before related, was choſen into his room on the 3d of *March*, and chang'd his Name for that of *Eugenius* the Fourth; by whom alſo *Cæſarinus* being continued in the Office of *Legate*, he went to *Baſil*, and open'd the Council there in the beginning of *December*.

Martin *appoints a Preſident.*

1431. *The Pope dies before he took his Place.*

Eugenius *the Fourth ſucceeds him; and continues the Preſident who was his Legate.*

In which the matter was hotly debated concerning the Power of the Pope; and on the 15th of *February* it was Determined, *That a General Council doth derive its Authority immediately from Chriſt,*

1432.

Sect. 2. *The Pope adjudged ſubject to the Council, &c.*

Chriſt, and that the Pope is ſubject to it; that he hath no power to remove or prorogue it; that if the Pope die in the time of their Seſſion, the right of erecting a new one is in the Council, and that the ſupreme

Sect. 4.

Government of the Church is committed to a Council, and not to the Pope; and by vertue of this ſupreme Authority they conſtituted Alfonſus *Cardinal of S.* Euſtace *Legate of* Avignon, *and forbad* Eugenius *to make any new Cardinals before the end of the Council.*

By their ſupreme Authority, the Council makes a Legate of Avignon, *&c.*

The Pope being alarmed at theſe Decrees, by his Edict remov'd the Council from *Baſil* to *Bologna*, which Tranſlation the Fathers by a contrary Edict diſanull'd, and both of them by their Letters cited the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, one to *Baſil*, and the other to *Bologna*.

The Pope alarm'd, removes the Council to Bologne. *It oppoſed.*

Delegates from London *Synod to the Council of* Baſil, *and others to the Pope.*

Upon this the Archbiſhop call'd a Synod at *London* on the 15th of *September*, and adviſ'd with the Biſhops and Prelates what courſe was to be taken in the Diſſention between the *Council* and the *Pope*; who unanimouſly concluded, *To ſend Delegates to the Fathers at* Baſil, *and others to Pope* Eugenius, *to compoſe the Differences on both ſides; to whom they voted a Penny in the Pound out*

of

of all the Profits of the Clergy, beſides the Two pence granted in the former Synod. They alſo gave the King half a Tenth, which was demanded of them in an Eloquent Speech by *John Stafford* Biſhop of *Bath*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, with whom came alſo to the Synod *William Lyndewood*, who was lately made Keeper of the Privy Seal. This *William Lyndewood* was eſteemed one of the Wiſeſt and moſt Learned Men of that Age; he was very much belov'd by the Archbiſhop, who remov'd him firſt from the Chancellorſhip of *Salisbury* to that of *Canterbury*, afterwards he made him Official at the Court of Arches, and gave him ſeveral rich Livings; he alſo recommended him to both the Kings, *Henry* the *Fifth* and *Sixth*, the firſt of which ſent him Ambaſſador into *Spain*, and afterwards into *Portugal*, and now under *Henry* the Sixth he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal, and ſoon after *Biſhop of St. David's*. Amongſt [b] other of his Works, which are now loſt, he got a great deal of reputation with Poſterity by his learned

Half a Tenth given the King.

William Lyndewood Keeper of the Privy Seal.

[b] Jo. Balæ. de ſcriptor. Angl. Cent 7.

Writ excellent Commentaries on the English *Conſtitutions, and was ſtiled, the Light of the Law.*

Commentaries upon the *Engliſh Conſtitutions*, which Work he dedicated to the Archbiſhop, whom for his [c] great knowledge in both Laws, he ſtil'd the light of the Law.

Complaint in the Synod againſt the Vicars General, &c.

In This Synod the Clergy of the Lower Houſe complain'd to the Biſhops, that their Vicars General, Commiſſaries and Officials were for the moſt part ignorant both in the Civil and Canon Law, and that they had never taken any degree in the Univerſities; whereupon it was Decreed, *That no one ſhould be made a Judge in any of the Spiritual Courts, unleſs he had taken ſome degree in Law*: After which the Synod broke up.

Decreed, that a Judge of a Spiritual Court muſt have ſome degree of the Law.

In ſpeaking of This Synod we made mention of *John Stafford* Biſhop of *Bath*, who was made Chancellor in the room of *John Kempe* Archbiſhop of *York*, who being lately advanc'd to the Purple with the Title of *Cardinal* of S. *Balbina*, had laid down that Office. Between him and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* there aroſe a very ſharp Diſpute about Priority. For in the Parliament holden

[c] In Epiſt. Dedic.

ſhortly

ſhortly after at *Weſtminſter*, the Archbiſhop of *York*, in reſpect of his Cardinal's Dignity, claim'd precedence of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, which he on the other ſide rightly maintain'd to belong to him by the ancient Prerogative of his See.

Archbiſhop of York as Cardinal, claim'd precedence of Canterbury.

The cognizance of this Affair through their mutual Contentions being referr'd to the Pope, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* pleaded his Cauſe himſelf by Letters, and appointed *Antony de Caphariellis* his Proctor at the Court of *Rome*, who in his Name maintain'd, that the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* was within his own Juriſdiction, in which it was fit that he ſhould take place of every one, and that in the Province of *Canterbury* no reſpect ought to be had to the Dignity of Cardinal poſſeſs'd by my Lord of *York*, who being remov'd from the Pope's preſence, was depriv'd of the brightneſs of thoſe Raies, whoſe ſplendor he receiv'd by communication from his Holineſs; and that even a Biſhop, [d] while he is in another Biſhop's Dioceſs, is look'd upon but as a private Perſon, and not as a Biſhop.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury on the contrary by ancient Prerogative. Referred to the Pope.

The Arguments for Canterbury urgent.

[d] Abb. ad c. ſane n. 4. de for. comp.

But the *Pope* out of his desire to maintain the Honour of the See of *Rome*, and of the Cardinals his Brethren, being more enclin'd to favour the Archbishop of *York*, writ back to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, "That the first Degree in "the Church next to the Papacy, be- "longed to the Cardinals; that they "were those venerable Priests men- "tion'd by *Moses* in the Seventeenth "Chapter of *Deuteronomy*; that they "were afterwards instituted by St. *Pe- "ter*, and were to be accounted as "Members of the Pope's Body, and "that the whole Church did turn upon "them as upon its Hinges. Seeing there- "fore that it hath obtain'd by the Cu- "stoms and Constitutions of particular "Churches, that in the same Province "a Priest should take place of a Dea- "con, a Bishop of a Priest, and an "Archbishop of a Bishop, that much "more the Laws of the Catho- "lick Church ought to be univer- "sally observ'd; for as every Archbi- "shop presides in his own Province, so "the Cardinals are set over the Uni- "versal Church by the Pope. Lastly, "He exhorted and intreated the *Arch- "bishop* to submit to the Customs of "the

Overture in the Cardinal's favour.

" the Church of *Rome*, and give place " to the *Cardinal*, promiſing both him " and the whole See of *Canterbury* all " the kindneſſes that could be expected " from a moſt affectionate Father. This Letter is inſerted at length by Cardinal *Jacobatius* in his [a] Book of *Councils*, when he comes to diſcourſe about the degrees of Cardinals and Patriarchs.

By this it plainly appear'd to Poſterity how ſtrenuouſly the *Archbiſhop* defended the Dignity of the Church of *England* againſt the *Pope*, whoſe diſpleaſure he had incurr'd, as we ſaid before, for maintaining the King's Authority.

The Differences betwixt *Eugenius* and the *Council of Baſil*, gave occaſion to the calling another Synod the next Year: For after that *Eugenius* had remov'd the Council from *Baſil* to *Bologna*, and had been urg'd in vain by the Fathers at *Baſil* to revoke his Decree, they commanded him by their Edict to ſubmit to the *Council*, and repair to *Baſil* within ſixty days, otherwiſe they declar'd that they would proceed againſt

A Synod call'd at London *on occaſion of the difference between the Pope and Council.*

1433. *The Pope is ſummoned to* Baſil.

[a] Lib. 1. de concil. art. 12.

him as contumacious, and deveſt him of the Papacy.

Whereupon, in a Synod begun at *London* the 7th of *November*, the Archbiſhop commanded the Proctors for the Clergy, and all the Prelates of the Lower Houſe to conſult and determine whether the Pope might diſſolve a General Council at his own pleaſure, and in caſe the Fathers at *Baſil* ſhould depoſe *Eugenius*, and ſet up another Pope, which of them they ought to obey? To which Queſtions ſome days after *Thomas Bekyngton*, Official of the Archbiſhop's Court, anſwer'd in the name of the reſt, *That the Pope by his ſole command might diſſolve a Council, and that they were not to withdraw their Obedience from* Eugenius, *though another Pope ſhould be created at* Baſil. For the Affections of a great many People in *England* began ſome time ago to be alienated from the Fathers at *Baſil* upon the account of a *Decree* made by them, which took away the Cuſtom of voting by the Suffrages of every Nation, and referr'd all things to the determination of ſome particular Delegates; whereupon the *Engliſh* Repreſentatives then at *Baſil*, *Thomas* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *William* Prior of

Of which London *Synod conſults.*

And what Pope they ſhould obey, if another be ſet up.

Alledged 1ſt, *that the Pope might diſſolve a* Council; *and if another be ſet up, the Synod is to obey* Eugenius.

By which they reſent a Decree made at Baſil, *transferring Votes from the Nations to a few Delegates,*

of *Norwich*, *Thomas Brown* Dean of *Salisbury*, *Peter Patrick* Chancellor, and *Robert Borton* Precentor of *Lincoln*, *John Sarysbury* Doctor of Divinity, and *John Symondisborough* Licentiate in the Canon Law, proteſted againſt it; which was alſo done at the ſame time here in *England*, by *William Lyndewood*, Proctor for the King, who repeated a ſet form of Appeal, in which *he proteſted againſt the Decree as unjuſt, for that this way of voting might hereafter be prejudicial to the King, and the Rights of the Clergy and Parliament.*

Which was proteſted againſt on the place.

After this the Archbiſhop conſulted with the Synod about nominating more Delegates, becauſe ſeveral of thoſe that were ſent before, were dead at *Baſil*; and eight Doctors of Divinity and both Laws were choſen, who were to be ſent to *Baſil*, provided the Fathers would admit them without impoſing upon them any new Oath.

Eight new Delegates nominated.

At this time our Affairs in *France* declin'd daily, by the revolt of the chief Cities to King *Charles*, who had been lately crown'd at *Rhemes* with great ſolemnity; for which cauſe the Duke of *Bedford* who was lately come into *England*, and his Brother the Duke of *Glo-*

King Charles *crown'd at* Rhemes.

ceſter, thought it expedient to raiſe a new Army here in *England*, and *John Stafford* Biſhop of *Bath* Lord Chancellor, the Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, the Lord Treaſurer *Cromwell*, and the Lords *Scrope* and *Tiptoft* were ſent to the Synod to deſire Money of them. The Chancellor in an elegant Speech laid before them the miſerable ſtate of Affairs in *France*, and the poverty of the Exchequer, and brought them to ſupply the Neceſſities of the King and Kingdom.

A new Army againſt France *deſigned.*

Money deſired of the Synod.

At firſt they abſolutely refus'd to grant any Supply, alledging "that "the Wealth of the Clergy was ex- "hauſted by their advancing Money "continually for the uſe of the War; "by the Rapines of the King's Purvey- "ors, and by unjuſt Citations to the "King's Courts. But ſome other Lords ſoon after coming to them, as the Earl of *Huntington*, the Lords *Hungerford*, *Audly* and *Cornwallis*, who urg'd again the ſame Reaſons, and reckon'd up the extraordinary Benefits conferr'd on the Church by the Kings of *England*, they at length obtain'd three quarters of a Tenth.

After a denial,

They gave three quarters of a Tenth.

For at that time the Clergy complain'd grievouſly of the unjuſt proceeding

ceeding of the King's Judges, and the common Lawyers; "That Prieſts a-"gainſt all Law and Equity were "brought to their Secular Courts, that "the Power of the Eccleſiaſtical Judges "was reſtrain'd by their unjuſt Prohi-"bitions, and particularly that by a "fraudulent interpretation they wreſt-"ed a ſtrict Law of *Richard* the Se-"cond againſt Proviſors, and turn'd it "upon thoſe Perſons who were Judges "in the Spiritual Courts of thoſe Cauſes "which they pretended to belong to "their Juriſdiction. For which cauſe the *Archbiſhop* held another Synod at *London* the next Year on the 7th of *October*; where in a pathetical Speech, he expreſs'd *how ſolicitous he was that the Church might receive no prejudice under his Government, that it might be deliver'd from the illegal Oppreſſions of the Lawyers, and reſtor'd to its ancient dignity; and commanded them all to conſider what meaſures were to be taken to eaſe the Clergy of the weight of theſe Oppreſſions.* But the Plague breaking out in the City, the Synod was quickly diſſolv'd, having only appointed a *Holiday to be kept in honour of S.* Frideſwide *the Protectreſs of the Univerſity of* Oxford, *and denounc'd excom-*

The Grievances of the Church at that time.

1434.

The Archbiſhop zealous to reſcue her from the Oppreſſions of the Lawyers.

By reaſon of the Plague, the Synod diſſolved.

excommunication againſt any one that ſhould detract from the Privileges and Juriſdiction of the Church.

After this the Archbiſhop applied himſelf induſtriouſly to the Government of his Province, and call'd never another Synod in three Years, till the Neceſſities of the Exchequer call'd upon the Clergy for a Supply to maintain the Charges of the War with *France*.

The Duke of Burgundy *revolts to the* French, *and* Bedford *dies; The former occaſion'd.*

The revolt of the *Duke of Burgundy* to the *French*, and the death of the Duke of *Bedford*, which hapned the next Year, gave a terrible blow to our Affairs in *France*.

1435. For about that time, by the mediation of Pope *Eugenius* and the Council of *Baſil*, Commiſſioners from *our* King, from *Charles* King of *France*, and the Duke of *Burgundy*, met at *Arras* in order to treat of a Peace; But the *Engliſh* and *French* not agreeing by reaſon of the extravagant Conditions demanded on either ſide, the *Burgundians* at laſt went over to the *French*; and ſoon after the Duke of *Bedford* fell ſick and died, whoſe death ſoon caus'd a great alteration in the poſture of Affairs. For the next Year the People of *Paris* conſpir'd privately together, and drove the *Engliſh*

The ill ſucceſs of the Treaty at Arras.

1436. *The* Engliſh *driven out of* Paris, *&c.*

liſh out of the City; and many other Towns being ſtirr'd up by their example, and in a manner all the People of *France*, as if they were impell'd by a fatal neceſſity ſurrender'd themſelves to King *Charles*.

And generally the French *ſurrender'd to* Charles.

Wherefore to preſerve the remains of our Dominion in *France*, the Duke of *Gloceſter* with a great Army and a gallant Fleet ſail'd over to *Calais*, which was then beſieg'd by the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the King by Letters to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* preſs'd him to move the Clergy for a ſupply of Money for levying more men; who having aſſembled the Biſhops and Prelates of his Province at *London* on the 30th of *April*, eaſily obtain'd of them a whole Tenth; for they all earneſtly deſir'd the recovery of *France*.

A new Engliſh *Army ſet ſail for* Calais.

1437. *The Clergy grant a Tenth.*

The Archbiſhop had deſign'd a long time ago to erect ſome noble Monument for the ſervice of the Church, of Religion and Learning, and for his own glory in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, which out of a pious regard to his Education there, he deſir'd to adorn as much as was poſſible: For at that time the Eſtates of almoſt all private Perſons, as well as the publick Revenues being exhauſted

hauſted by the long continuance of the *French* War, the *Univerſity* was ſo thin and empty, that moſt of the Colleges and Halls which were formerly full of Students, were now quite forſaken and uninhabited; and of thoſe many Thouſand Scholars that us'd to flock thither, there was not one remaining; which [f] they heavily lamented in their Letters to the Archbiſhop and the Synod.

Wherefore that he might by his Bounty repair the decays of Learning occaſion'd by the general poverty of the Kingdom, he gave Orders for building a large and ſtately Edifice of a ſquare form in the North part of the Suburbs of *Oxford*, which he deſign'd for a College; but when the Work was almoſt finiſh'd, whether it were that he found fault with the Builders, or that he did not like the ſituation of it, he chang'd his mind, and gave it to the Monks of S. *Bernard*, that the Novices might be ſent thither out of all the Convents of that Order to ſtudy the Arts and Divinity; afterwards in the general Cala-

The Archbiſhop built a ſtately Edifice at Oxford;

Gave it to the Monks of St. Bernard.

[f] Epiſt. Acad. Oxon. 125. in Archiv.

mity

mity of Monaſteries it was ſeiz'd by King *Henry the Eighth*, of whom Sir *Thomas White*, Merchant of *London*, a very great Favourer of Learning, purchas'd it, and founded there the noble College of St. *John Baptiſt*, which hath ſince produc'd a great many eminent Men in all Faculties, and particularly in Divinity, who labour'd very ſucceſſfully in carrying on the Reformation in the Church of *England*. This prudent Perſon ſhew'd by his excellent Example that thoſe ſacred and ſtately Houſes which were taken from the licentious Monks, and afterwards unjuſtly ſeiz'd on by the Avarice and Luxury of private Perſons, ſhould have been applied towards the advancement of Learning, the relief of the Poor, or the publick good of the Church and Kingdom. But the Archbiſhop choſe another place for building a College, very commodious for the Students, in the middle of the Town, near S. *Mary*'s Church. In which place having pull'd down the Houſes that ſtood there, which he bought of the Owners, he laid out a ſquare Court; and on the 10th of *February* this Year, the firſt Stone of this Auſpicious Building was laid, and the inſpe-

Seiz'd in Henry *the Eighth's time.*

Purchaſed by Thomas White, *Merchant, who Founded there* St John *the* Baptiſt's *College.*

From whence came many Reformers.

The Archbiſhop choſe another place for a College.

inſpection of the Work was committed to the care of one *John Druell* a Clergyman, who perform'd that Truſt with great integrity and diligence.

The Edict of the Council of Baſil *againſt the Pope, backt by the Emperor.*

In the mean time, Pope *Eugenius* being threatned by the Edict of the Fathers at *Baſil*, as we ſaid before, which was ſeconded by the Authority of *Sigiſmond* the Emperor, who came to *Baſil* accompanied with a great many of the *German Princes*, revok'd his Tranſlation of the Council to *Bologna*, and confirm'd their Seſſion at *Baſil*, whither alſo he ſent his Legates, the Cardinal *de Santa Cruce*, and the Biſhop of *Padua*, to ſupport his Intereſts there.

Seſſ. 16. Concil. Baſil. *The Council's Tranſlation revoked.*

Seſſ. 19, 24. *Ambaſſadors to the Council from* Greece *and* Conſtantinople, *where The Emperor and Patriarch deſigned to be preſent, if the Council would ſecure them, and defray their Charges.*

There arriv'd alſo at *Baſil* Ambaſſadors from *John Paleologus* Emperor of *Greece*, and *Joſeph* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, who were receiv'd with great joy, and declar'd, " that the Emperor " himſelf, the Patriarch, and the Biſhops " of the *Greek* Church would come to " the *Council* in order to compoſe the " Differences between the Eaſtern and " Weſtern Churches in matters of Faith, " if the Council would engage the pub- " lick Faith for their ſecurity, and de- " fray the Charges of their Journey. Both which the Fathers immediately promis'd

Which was agreed.

promis'd and confirm'd by their Ambaſſadors ſent to *Conſtantinople*. But the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, who was a valiant and wiſe Prince, dying this Year, *Eugenius* being freed from his Apprehenſions, remov'd the Council from *Baſil* to *Ferrara*, and by Letters ſent into *England*, he deſir'd the King to ſend his Ambaſſadors thither, and commanded the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to aſſemble all the Biſhops of his Province in the beginning of the next Year, and order them to go to *Ferrara*; which he ſignified alſo by Letters written at the ſame time to all the Princes and Biſhops in *Chriſtendom*.

But on Sigiſmond's *death the Pope removes the Council to* Ferrara, Seſſ. 29.

1438.

Whether he ſummon'd the Biſhops from England. Seſſ. 32.

On the other ſide, the Fathers at *Baſil* forbad any one to appear at *Ferrara*; and indeed almoſt all Nations deteſted this double dealing of Pope *Eugenius*; for moſt of the *Italians*, the *Germans*, and the *Spaniards*, ſided with the Fathers at *Baſil*, and *Charles* the Seventh King of *France* not only forbad the Prelates of that Kingdom to go to [g] *Ferrara*, but alſo having call'd an Aſſembly of the Eſtates of *France* at *Bourges* in *Berry*,

This oppoſed by the Council.

[g] Panor. Tract. de Concil. Baſil. n. 6. Carol. Molinæ. de Monarc. Franc. n. 149.

he

King Charles *of* France *puts forth the Pragmatical Sanction against Annates, &c.*

he put forth the *Pragmatical Sanction* againſt Annates, Proviſions, and other Extortions of the Popes, which contain'd in a manner nothing elſe but the Decrees of the Council of *Baſil*, and commanded it to be receiv'd for Law in the Kingdom of *France*. This *Sanction* curb'd the Power of the Popes in *France* for a long time, till the Reign of [h] *Lewis* the Twelfth, who at laſt was prevail'd upon by the Sollicitations of Pope *Leo* the Tenth to aboliſh it.

Which curb'd the Pope's Power there, till the time of Lewis *the Twelfth.*

The Engliſh *generally ſided with the Pope.*

King Henry *ſent Ambaſſadors to* Ferrara.

But almoſt all the *Engliſh* ſided with *Eugenius*; for firſt of all the King appointed ſome Perſons of eminent Quality to be ſent Ambaſſadors to *Ferrara*, to whom the Biſhops aſſembled in Convocation voted an Allowance ſuitable to their Quality, which notwithſtanding was denied by the Proctors for the Clergy in the Lower Houſe, who were more inclin'd in favour of the Council of *Baſil*; only the Proctors for the Convents granted Four pence in the Pound out of their Revenues.

But their allowance was diſputed.

[h] Petr. Rebuff. Tract. de nominat. quæſt. 2. n. 2.

In

In this Synod holden at *London*, the *Archbiſhop* complain'd heavily of a late Injury offer'd him by Pope *Eugenius*, who by his ſole Authority had given the Biſhoprick of *Ely* in Commendam to *Lewis* Archbiſhop of *Roan*, and by his Bull had confirm'd him in the Government of that See, and therefore he order'd the Synod to conſider how to put a ſtop to this Affair, which was never attempted before by any Pope. And indeed ſuch a Precedent as this would have been of very pernicious conſequence to Poſterity; but *Philip Morgan*, who was then Biſhop of *Ely*, outliving the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, by this means the Pope's Deſign was fruſtrated.

The Pope gives away the Biſhoprick of Ely, *in Commendam.*

The Archbiſhop in Synod oppoſes the affair.

Which was fruſtrated by the Survivorſhip of the then Biſhop.

After this *Richard Carpenter* Chancellor of *Oxford*, deſired of the Synod (which had been prorogued to the 6th of *October*) in the name of both Univerſities, that the Decree about conferring Benefices upon thoſe only that had taken Degrees in the Univerſities, which was made in the Years 1417, and 1421. and limited to a certain term of Years, which were now expir'd, might be again renew'd. The King alſo by his Letters deſir'd the ſame of the Synod, who readily aſſented to it upon the Con-

Propos'd in Synod to Renew a Decree, that thoſe not in Orders ſhould not be beneficed.

Wherein the King concurred; and obtain'd it.

ditions mention'd in the former Decrees.

Eugenius had now begun the Council at *Ferrara*, and by his importunity and fair Promiſes had drawn thither *John Palæologus* the Emperor, and ſome of the *Greek* Biſhops; but the Plague breaking out there, in the beginning of the next Year he remov'd the Council to *Florence*; where after long Diſputes about the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt, about Purgatory, the Supremacy of the Pope, and ſome other Controverſies between the two Churches, the *Greeks* who were there preſent, ſubmitted to the Opinion of the *Latines*. For which they were ſo deteſted by the reſt of the *Greek Church*, that after their death they were not allow'd Chriſtian burial, nor would the *Greeks* recede from one Article of their ancient Creed.

1439. *The Council begun at* Ferrara, *by occaſion of the Plague removed to* Florence. *Where the* Greeks *preſent ſubmitted in Opinion to the* Latines. *Which ſo offended the* Greek *Church, that after their death, they were not allow'd Chriſtian Burial.*

In the mean time the Fathers at *Baſil* being incens'd at the obſtinacy of *Eugenius*, by vertue of their Supreme Authority declar'd, *That the Pope was ſubordinate to a General Council, that he had no power to diſſolve, transfer or prorogue it, and that* Eugenius *for attempting all theſe things was guilty of Hereſy*; they alſo diveſted him of the Papacy, being con-

Seſſ. 33. *The Council of* Baſil *maintain'd its Authority;*

Depoſed the Pope.

convicted of Contumacy, Simony, Perjury and Impiety; and [i] having choſen Thirty two of the greateſt note out of the four Nations, *Italians*, *French*, *Germans* and *Spaniards* (for the *Engliſh* were all gone to *Ferrara*) who were deputed with full power to elect a new Pope, *Amedeus* Duke of *Savoy*, who had left the Dukedom to his Son, and retir'd to an Hermitage, was created Pope, and took the Name of *Felix* the Fifth. There were then at *Baſil* two of the greateſt Lawyers of their time, the *Abbot Panormitanus* and *Ludovicus Romanus*, who were ſent Ambaſſadors out of *Italy* from *Alfonſus* the great King of *Arragon*. Theſe two in a great many Speeches maintain'd, *that the Authority of a Council was ſuperior to that of the Pope*; *and condemn'd the Actions of* Eugenius *with ſo much ſharpneſs and Eloquence, that no one durſt pretend to contradict them*; all which they have left recorded to Poſterity in their Writings. For *Panormitanus* in a [k] Book which he put out in *defence of the Council of* Baſil *againſt* Eugenius, ſhews

(*The Engliſh going to Ferrara*)

And by the Deputies of four other Nations, Felix *the Fifth elected Pope.*

A defence of the Council at Baſil.

[i] Æne. Sylv. lib. 2. de act. Concil. Baſil.
[k] Panorm. tract. de Concil. Baſil. in 5. vol.

clearly, "That the Authority of a "*Council* is more ſacred than that of the "Pope; that the *Pope* hath no Juriſ-"diction over a *Council*, but on the "contrary is ſubordinate to it, and may "be call'd in queſtion, impriſon'd and "depos'd by it; and that this puniſh-"ment was juſtly inflicted upon *Euge-*"*nius*, as contumacious, a Deſerter of "the Faith, an Enemy to the Church, "and guilty of Simony, Perjury and "Murther: And in [l] ſeveral places of his "*Commentaries* he ſpeaks of the power "of a Council as ſuperior to that of "the Pope. *Ludovicus Romanus* in his *Reſponſes* maintains, "That an Appeal "may lawfully be made [m] from the *Pope* "to a *General Council*, that his Com-"mand for the [n] diſſolution of it ought "not to be obey'd, and that he may be "[o] depos'd by a Council. He was a man (ſaith [p] *Æneas Sylvius*) worthy not only of *Rome*, but alſo of *Heaven* it ſelf; and had he liv'd to have doubled

The high character of Lodovic. Romanus.

[l] Panor. ad c. ſignificaſti. n. 4. de elect. ad c. licet de vitanda. n. 8. eod. tit. ad c. fraternitatis n. 1. de hæret.
[m] Rom. Conſ. 521.
[n] Rom. Conſ. 522.
[o] Rom. Conſ. 523.
[p] Æne. Sylv. lib. 1. de act. Concil. B. fil.

his

his Age, would have given matter not only of admiration, but of aſtoniſhment to the World; but Fortune envied *Italy* ſo extraordinary a Perſon, and took him away at *Baſil*, where he died of the Plague, having hardly paſt the Thirtieth Year of his Age.

Æneas Sylvius alſo himſelf was preſent and aſſiſted at the Council both by his approbation of their Proceedings againſt *Eugenius*, and by two Books which he put out of the Hiſtory of that Council; which afterwards, being made Pope by the Name of *Pius* the Second, he call'd in, and would fain have ſuppreſs'd.

And indeed all the [q] Lawyers held this Opinion concerning the power of a Council over the Pope, as long as they maintained the liberty of ſpeaking and writing; but in the next Age being brought under the ſubjection of the Popes, they began to flatter them; and having poſitively [r] condemn'd the Coun-

[q] Gl. in c. ſi Papa diſt. 40. Archid. Gemin. & Fran. ad c. in fidei favorem de hæret. in 6. Card. Zab. conſ 150. Anchar. conſ. 181. Felin. ad c. ſuper literis. n. 21. de reſcript. Jo. Royas de hæret. n. 518. Fr. Marc. deciſ. 944.

[r] Card. Jacobat. lib. 3. de Concil. n. 85. Hier. Alban de poteſt. Pap. n. 240. Cataldin. de Boncompag. de poteſt. Pap. n. 31. Alſon. Hoied. de benefic. incompat. par. 1. n. 86.

In the next Age the Council of Basil *is condemned.*

cil of *Basil*, they rais'd the power of the *Pope* above that of a *Council* and the whole Church; and this power the [a] Divines in the following Ages did affirm to be so inherent in the See of *Rome*, that the *Pope* could not divest himself of it, nor any way make himself inferior to a *Council*.

A Synod call'd at London,

Before the end of the Year in which these things pass'd at *Basil*, the Archbishop call'd another Synod at *London*, which began on the 21st of *November*, but being hinder'd by some indisposition, he could not be there that day: However he came some days after, and in a long Speech, in which he could hardly refrain from Tears; *He reckon'd up the grievous Miseries of the Church, proceeding from the Penalties daily inflicted on the Ecclesiastical Judges, which by the Statute, commonly call'd the Statute of* Præmunire, *were design'd against Provisors, and from the Citations of the Clergy as well as others to the Secular Courts.* Whereupon it was unanimously agreed that the Archbishop should present a *Petition* to the *King* in the name of the

Where the Statute of Præmunire *is reckon'd a lamentable Church-Grievance;*

[a] Card. Bellar. lib. 2. de Concil. cap. 18.

Clergy,

Clergy, wherein they ſet forth, "That "the Penalties which by the * Sta- "tute of *Richard* the Second were de- "ſigned againſt thoſe that ſhould ſue "any of the King's Subjects in any of "the Pope's Courts either at *Rome* or "elſewhere, by a cunning interpreta- "tion of the Common Lawyers were "turn'd maliciouſly upon thoſe that "had any Cauſe depending in the Spi- "ritual Courts here in *England*, the "cognizance of which they challeng'd "to themſelves; by which means all "People being deterr'd from coming to "their Courts, the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſ- "diction was very much diminiſh'd, "and the Privileges granted to the "Church by his Highneſs's Predeceſ- "ſors became inſignificant. Where- "fore they beſought the King that he "would ſettle it by Act of Parliament, "that thoſe Penalties ſhould be taken "to extend only to thoſe that com- "menc'd any Suits, or procur'd any "Writs or publick Inſtruments at "*Rome*, or any where elſe out of *Eng-* "*land*, and that no one ſhould be pro- "ceeded againſt upon that Statute for "any Sute in the Spiritual Courts of "this Kingdom; and that if the Eccle-

* 16. R. 2. 15.

In ſo far as a Suit in an Eccleſiaſtical Court is conſtrued a ſuing in Rome.

They petition the King to limit the Penalties to thoſe who ſue in a Foreign Court ſtrictly taken.

" ſiaſtical Judges exceeded the bounds " of their Juriſdiction, they might be " reſtrain'd by Prohibitions, and other " lawful Puniſhments.

The King anſwer'd the Archbiſhop who pleaded in behalf of his Brethren, *That he would conſider of their Petition in the next Parliament, and that in the mean time he would take care that no one ſhould be moleſted by his Judges upon the account of that Statute, unleſs the Cauſe were firſt approv'd by himſelf or the Privy Council.*

The King promiſes them impunity till a Parliament be called.

This gracious Anſwer of the King's ſo pleas'd the Synod, that they immediately " granted him a whole Tenth, " with this Condition, which was par- " ticularly expreſs'd, that the Revenues " and Benefices belonging to the Col- " lege of *All Souls* ſhould not be inclu- " ded in the Conceſſion.

This Anſwer procured the King a Tenth.

This was the laſt Provincial Synod that the Archbiſhop held: From that time he bent all his thoughts, as far as publick buſineſs would give him leave, upon finiſhing his College, which he deſigned to dedicate to the ſervice of Learning. For by this time the Walls of it, which were very ſtately and magnificent, were built, and the Workmen had

had begun to lay the Roof; the Archbiſhop had alſo purchas'd Lands and Mannors for the perpetual maintenance of his Foundation, all which he acquainted the King with, and humbly beſought him that he would permit the College to be founded in his Name, becauſe the Lawyers were of opinion, that the Splendour and Authority of the King's Name was of great importance toward founding a College in due and lawful manner.

The Archbiſhop pray'd the King to ſuffer his College, almoſt finiſhed, to be founded in his Royal Name.

Now the King was always very favourably inclin'd towards the good of the Church, and the encouragement of Learning, and had a great love and veneration for his Godfather the Archbiſhop. Wherefore by his Letters-Patent under the great Seal he erected into a College this Building which the Archbiſhop had endow'd with all the Lands which he had purchas'd, and granted it very large Privileges; he alſo gave leave to the Founder to place in it a Warden and Fellows, and to make Laws and Statutes to oblige both them and their Succeſſors. Upon which he went the next Year to *Oxford*, where he ſolemnly conſecrated the Chappel of his College, and made *Richard Andrew*,

Letters Patent accordingly granted.

The Chappel conſecrated.

A Warden of the College made. And twenty choice Fellows, with power to elect twenty more

drew, Doctor of Law and Chancellor of *Canterbury*, Warden of it; he also made Twenty Fellows, who were all choice men pickt out of the whole University, to whom he gave power to elect into their Society Twenty more: Out of which Number he order'd that Twenty four should study Divinity and the Liberal Sciences, and the other Sixteen the Civil and Canon Law. He also commanded all the Members of his Foundation to pray for the Souls of King *Henry* the Fifth, of *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, and of the Nobility and common Soldiers that had been kill'd in the *French* War, and for all Christians in general according to the custom of those Times; being troubled in Conscience, as it should seem, that he had been the Author and Promoter of that War, in which a vast number of men had lost their Lives; for which cause he order'd his College to be call'd the College of *All Souls departed in the Faith* in *Oxford*. He added also two Chaplains, several Choristers and Servants who were to attend upon the publick Service of the College.

for Divinity and Sciences, And the Civil and Canon Law.

Wherefore the Archbishop called the College All Souls, *&c.*

Prescribed them Statutes.

After this he prescrib'd them Laws and Statutes, by which their Studies

and

and Manners, their Offices and Profits were to be regulated; and laſtly, having inſpected *John Druel*'s Accounts of the Building thus far, he committed the care of beautifying it within, and enlarging it without to *Roger Keyes*, who was afterwards made Warden. For the Cloyſters, and that part of the Building that faces the great Street of the Town, were built, as it is ſaid, ſome part in his life-time, and the reſt after his death.

After the Foundation of this College, we find no mention of any publick Action done by him either in the Records of the Kingdom, or in the Hiſtorians of that Age: only ſome noble Benefactions of his to the Univerſity of *Oxford* and the Church of *Canterbury* are recorded, with which we ſhall conclude the Hiſtory of his Vertues.

Was very liberal to Oxford *and* Canterbury *Church.*

There had been begun ſome time ago at *Oxford* by the Munificence chiefly of the Duke of *Gloceſter*, a lofty and magnificent Structure, the upper part of which was deſign'd for a Library, and the lower for the publick Divinity Schools. To this Work the Archbiſhop gave a great Sum of Money himſelf, and was very earneſt in ſolliciting all

Laid out a great Sum on the Structure begun by the Duke of Gloceſter.

all the Biſhops and Peers who came to the Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, to contribute ſomething toward it; all which is gratefully acknowledg'd by the Univerſity, in their [s] Letters to him.

And Two hundred Marks to the publick Cheſt of the Univerſity.

He alſo gave Two hundred Marks to the publick Cheſt of the Univerſity, which he order'd to be kept by three Maſters of Arts, two Regents and one Non-regent, who were to be choſen yearly, and were bound by an Oath to the faithful diſcharge of that Truſt, out of which the Univerſity might borrow for the publick uſe Five Pounds, every particular College Five Marks, a Maſter of Arts Forty Shillings, a Licentiate or Batchelour Two Marks, and an Undergraduate One; with this Condition, That every one ſhould depoſite a ſufficient Pawn, which, if the Money were not repaid within a Month, was to be forfeited.

With the Method of its diſpoſal,

Beſides the Decree mentioned concerning graduated Dignitaries.

He alſo did the Univerſity a ſignal piece of ſervice by that Decree, which we mention'd before, concerning the beſtowing Benefices upon thoſe only that had taken Degrees which was

[s] Epiſt. Acad. Oxon. 26.

made

made by the Synod at his interceſſion. For they eſteem'd it as a ſingular kindneſs, and often [a] return'd him thanks upon this account with the higheſt expreſſions of gratitude; for before this Conſtitution was made, Men, though they had attain'd to the knowledge of all Sciences, ſpent their whole Life in the Univerſity. Theſe and many other Favours conferr'd by him upon the Univerſity, are honourably mention'd by them in their Letters; and that the memory of them might remain for ever, it was ordain'd by a [x] publick Decree, that his Name ſhould be regiſter'd among their Benefactors, and read every Year in the Publick Schools by the Chaplain of the Univerſity, and that a ſolemn Maſs ſhould be ſaid for him on the Anniverſary of his Death.

His Name decreed to be Regiſtred among the Benefactors of Oxford Univerſity.

All this was juſtly due to him, who had increas'd the glory of the Univerſity by the foundation of two Colleges, and by ſo many publick Benefactions, beſide his private Charities to many poor Students, to whom he allow'd yearly Sti-

Having founded two Colleges, &c.

[a] Epiſt. Acad. Oxon 1. 124, 125, 143, 144. in Archiv.
[x] Stat. ciſt. Chich. in Archiv.

pends,

pends, as appears out of his private Accounts.

He adorned the Cathedral of Canterbury.

Beſide this, he very much adorn'd his Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*; he there laid out a great deal of Money in repairing *Chriſt*'s Church, and building a Library and Steeple; he alſo gave a great many Jewels and Ornaments to that Church, and furniſh'd the Library with many valuable Books in all kinds of Learning; which are all reckon'd up in a publick Inſtrument made by the Prior and Monks of *Canterbury*, and deſcrib'd among the publick Acts of that Church; in which they promiſe on their part that his Body ſhould be laid in the Tomb that he had caus'd to be built on the North ſide of the Chancel, and that no one beſide ſhould ever be buried in that place, which they and their Succeſſors would take care to ſee perform'd.

Repaired Chriſt's *Church there, building and furniſhing a Library, &c.*

Gave liberally towards the building of Croydon *Church, and* Rocheſter *Bridge.*

He alſo gave very liberally toward the building of *Croydon* Church and *Rocheſter* Bridge. I omit the reſt of his Benefactions, leſt the enumeration of every ſmaller Deed of Charity ſhould ſeem to detract from the glory of his more Illuſtrious Actions.

Thus having left the Monuments of his Piety and Liberality in all Places, being

being worn out with Age, he departed this Life on the 12th of *April*, in the Year 1443. His Body was laid in the Tomb which he had built himſelf, as we ſaid before, in the upper part of which is his Statue very handſomly cut in White Marble, and on the ſide of it this Epitaph is written.

His Death, Apr. 12 1443. and magnificent Burial.

Hic jacet HENRICUS CHICHELE Legum Doctor, quondam Cancellarius *Sarum*, qui anno ſeptimo *Henrici* IV. Regis ad *Gregorium* Papam XII. in ambaſciata tranſmiſſus, in civitate *Senenſi* per manus ejuſdem Papæ in *Menevenſem* Epiſcopum conſecratus eſt: Hic etiam *Henricus* anno ſecundo *Henrici* quinti Regis in hac ſancta Eccleſia in Archiepiſcopum poſtulatus, & à *Jo-*

Here lies HENRY CHICHELE *Doctor of Laws and ſometime Chancellor of* Saliſbury, *who in the Seventh Year of King* Henry *the Fourth, was ſent Ambaſſador to Pope* Gregory *the XIIth. and was conſecrated Biſhop of S.* David's *by the hands of the Pope in the City of* Siena. *The ſaid* Henry *in the Second Year of King* Henry *the Fifth, was demanded for Archbiſhop in this Holy Church, and*

anne

anne Papa XXIII. ad eandem tranſlatus eſt, qui obiit anno Domini milleſimo quadringenteſimo quadrageſimo tertio, menſis Aprilis die XII.

tranſlated to it by Pope John *the Twenty third. He died in the Year of our Lord* 1443. *on the* 12th *of* April.

Soon after which, a Fatal Change in England.

Soon after his death follow'd a very deplorable Turn in the State of this Kingdom. For Queen *Margaret*, a Woman of a Maſculine Spirit, by the aſſiſtance and Counſels of *William Pole* Duke of *Suffolk*, got the Government of the King, and the whole management of the Kingdom into her own hands; upon which the Nobility was divided into Factions, and drew along with them the reſt of the People who were oppreſs'd with Exactions. The *French* alſo who were under the *Engliſh* Dominion being encouraged by our Diviſions, revolted to King *Charles*, and firſt we loſt *Normandy*, and then all *Aquitain*, which we had held ever ſince the time of King *Henry the Second*, almoſt Three hundred years. The Kingdom was embroil'd in Civil Diſſentions within, and labour'd under a Foreign War without.

Which came to be governed by Queen Margaret.

Whence the Kingdom was divided, and the People oppreſſed.

The French *alſo under a Female Revolt to King* Charles.

Normandy, *then* Aquitain *loſt, after* 300 *years poſſeſſion.*

For

For the *Kentiſh* men under *Jack Cade* took Arms, and rais'd an Inſurrection; the *French* invaded the Coaſt of *Kent* on one ſide, and the *Scots* on the other ravaged the Northern Borders; and to compleat all our Miſeries, the Family of *York* took occaſion from hence to raiſe that lamentable Civil War, in which King *Henry* being twice taken Priſoner in the Field, forc'd to fly out of *England*, and by the mockery of Fortune reſtor'd again to his Kingdom, was at laſt depriv'd both of Life and Crown by *Edward* the Fourth. If we conſider all theſe things, *Henry Chichele* died in a very ſeaſonable time, and deſerv'd of Poſterity a Character both of *Wiſdom*, ſeeing the Kingdom which had been ſupported by his Counſels, fell with him, and alſo of *Happineſs*, in that *God* Almighty did not ſuffer him to live to ſee the Calamities that were juſt coming upon the Kingdom.

Jack Cade's *Inſurrection.*

The French *invade* Kent, *and the* Scots *the Borders. The Civil War from the Houſe of* York, *in which King* Henry *was impriſon'd, exil'd, depriv'd of Crown and Life by* Edward *the Fourth.*

Our Chichele's *Wiſdom ſupported the Kingdom. From the Calamities of which he was by his happy Fate delivered.*

" WHAT is here related con-
" cerning the Government
" of the Church or Kingdom in gene-
" ral, is taken from the *English* and
" *French Hiſtorians*, who wrote of the
" Affairs of thoſe Times. The reſt of the
" Story relating to the *Church of England*,
" and to *Henry Chichele* in particular, is
" taken out of the Books of the publick
" Acts of the Lord Archbiſhop of *Can-*
" *terbury*, which are carefully kept by
" the Vicar-general's Secretary, and
" out of ſome Manuſcripts which Sir *Ro-*
" *bert Cotton* furniſh'd me with; This I
" thought fit to acquaint the Reader
" withal, as well that he might be ſa-
" tisfied of the authority of thoſe things
" that are here deliver'd, as that I might
" not be forc'd to crowd the Margin
" with Authors Names and Quota-
" tions.

FINIS.

THE

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FINIS.

ERRATA of Moment are theſe Two.

PAge 27. line 2. for *Bulruſh Spears*,
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P. 35. l. 14. for *Maſter of the Horſe*,
r. *Conſtable*.

Others leſs material, are left to the Candor of the Reader.